

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

OF

Politics and General Literature.

VI.]

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27. 1822.

[No. 284

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

From the Report of Monday having announced a Vessel standing into the River, accompanied by a Pilot Vessel, name not ascertained, we opened the Report of yesterday, in the expectation of at least learning the name of the Vessel in question; but the only information it contained, was couched in the following laconic announcement:—"No mention of the large inward-bound Ship reported yesterday." We must still wait, therefore, with patience for late News from England.

Madras and Bombay Papers have reached us since our last, but they add nothing to our stock of European information; and as comment has been nearly exhausted on the topics already before us, we can only proceed with the task of giving place to the yet unpublished articles contained in the Papers last received, referring to the Asiatic Department for matters relating to India.

London, June 11, 1822.—We have already more than once alluded to the Constitutional, Legislatorial, and administrative talents of the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, though want of room has hitherto prevented us from giving any thing like a due development to the view of his achievements. A less busy time will allow us to enter with more advantage on this subject. At present, too, the Members of the House of Commons are too much engrossed by distresses personal to themselves to have much regard to bestow on the Ionians, or any other people.

We mean at present to confine our notice to the papers relating to the Ionian Islands, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 30th of May last.

One of these, a Proclamation issued by his Excellency on the 9th of October last, exhibits him in a new attitude, that of a theologian! We have from him here a new and certainly singular definition of blasphemy. Sir Thomas says, "he will not excommunicate upon the conduct of those Pastors of religion in these States, who, in defiance of the pure principles of the Holy Gospel, which inculcate universal charity and benevolence, publicly, and in the face of this Government, offered up on the present occasion, *prayers for the destruction of the Ottoman Power, thus blasphemously adding even the voice of religion to increase an unfortunate irritation already too prevalent.*"

The Ionian Pastors prayed for the destruction of the enemy of the nation of which they formed a part, the enemy of men who had the same extraction, who speak the same language, and who profess the same religion with themselves. The war of the Greeks with the Turks is a national war, and however restrained by a power which has different notions from themselves, and all the rest of the world, with respect to the meaning of the word protection, it was natural that they should sympathise with their own nation, and as natural that they should pray for the downfall of its enemy. But to pray for the destruction of a hostile power, says Sir Thomas, as contrary to the principles of the Holy Gospel, is blasphemy. Then all the Clergy of this country who officiated during the last war, from the Archbishop of Canterbury downwards, have been guilty of blasphemy as often as they mounted the pulpit, for they regularly prayed for the downfall of our enemy. The Quakers object to all fighting, as contrary to the principles of the Holy Gospel, though we never heard that they went the

length of calling praying for the destruction of one of the belligerent parties blasphemy. Sir Thomas, however, seems determined to leave the Quakers far behind him in his zeal for the principles of the holy religion.—Erasmus observed, that when two nations were at war, the Clergy of each regularly maintained that the cause of their nation was just and holy, and that its exertions could not fail to be countenanced by the divine favour; and he inveighs pretty sharply against the liberty they took on such occasions with the Deity; but still he does not charge them with Blasphemy.—We are afraid Sir Thomas's notions respecting Blasphemy, not the most clear perhaps at any time, have been somewhat confused by the Definitions which lately issued from Bridge-street, some of which have no doubt found their way to the Ionian Islands.

We can fancy we hear this mighty personage exclaiming—What, is there no difference between praying for the destruction of an enemy in obedience to orders from me or any other competent authority, and doing so without such orders? Lawyers and Divines tell us, that blasphemy is speaking ill of the Deity, but with Sir Thomas, blasphemy is speaking contrary to or without his orders—in short, uttering any thing disagreeable to himself personally.

But let us leave this contemptible cant, which is only worthy of notice, as it may serve to let us see the sort of intellect which regulates the destinies of the unfortunate Ionians, and turn to another Document, the Petition of M. de Rossi, and the accompanying papers. We have already alluded to the shameful manner in which the Treaty of Paris has been violated with respect to the Ionians. By that Treaty a Constitution on a particular basis was stipulated for them; and neither Sir Thomas Maitland, nor any other person representing the Sovereign of this country, was entitled to violate that treaty. The Lord High Commissioner, however, palmed a very different constitution on them, which he caused to be adopted by bodies created by himself, and not by the nation. M. de Rossi drew up a Petition to the Sovereign of this country, claiming the execution of the treaty, and stating that "the power of one person had rendered vain those expectations which had been raised by the magnanimous intentions of the High Powers who made that Treaty; that the intentions of those who fixed the destiny of these Islands, in placing them under the exclusive protection of his Majesty, were, that they should enjoy a liberal Government, there could be no doubt, and that under it their prosperity which their ill fortune had destroyed should return; but it was not to be presumed that a Constitution which placed every power in the resolute will of a single person, could be the fighting means of bringing about those august intentions;" and for the crime of drawing up this Petition, and obtaining signatures to it (and no other is alleged), for the purpose of having it sent off M. de Rossi was arrested. All comment on an act of this kind is superfluous. Those who are disposed to shut their eyes to it, will never open them to the claims of the oppressed. But the most curious part of the whole is the cool assurance with which this act is justified.—God help the Ionians under such protection!—*Morning Chronicle.*

Earl of St. Vincent.—Yesterday (June 10) the venerable Earl St. Vincent came to town and took his seat for the first time this Parliament, for the purpose of giving his proxy in support of the

Catholic Bill. When it is considered that his Lordship, now in his 88th year, and feeble in bodily strength, undertook the journey for the sole purpose of giving in aid his last effort for the Catholic cause, it strongly marks the interest he takes upon it. Nay so much does he feel, that before he left his house, he declared that he would go, although, like his illustrious friend Grattan, he should perish in the attempt.

Yeomanry.—We regret that we have not room for the entire official statement of the expenses incurred by the Yeomanry throughout the kingdom during the last year. We present, however, in another part of our paper, a few of the instances most worthy of note. The charge for the county of Bedford, on which we recently remarked, has excited some surprise; and we shall have occasion to speak of the expences of other Yeomanry corps before we conclude. But first we must beg leave to make this general remark.—If the farming interest (to use the modern phraseology) can afford all the time and expense necessary to convert those connected with it into horse-soldiers, then we say the farmers have no right to complain; they are "better off" than all other men of their rank throughout the kingdom. And if the nation is to bear the expence of their military attainments we should say, "Let us have soldiers altogether." We know that the rage at "head-quarters" is not now for the Yeomanry; there is a little fear about them; but because our sentiments happened for a while to coincide with those of Ministers upon any subject, we shall not therefore shrink from the duty of speaking the truth.

But we object no less to the internal arrangement of the Yeomanry, their relative pay and advantages, as partial and unjust, than to the existence of the body itself as unconstitutional. Any one who should cast his eye over the schedule now before us, would really think that "suppression of riots" was some kind of *bonus* allowed to favoured corps. For example, in the county of York, in which there are nine volunteer corps, there is but little allowed to the "suppression of riots, and permanent duty," till we come to the Yorkshire Hussars and South York, commanded by Lord Grantham and Mr. Wortley, and their joint suppression-of-riot-fees amounts to near three thousand pounds;—a pretty testimony this of the peacefulness of the counsels which they support. Throughout Wales, we believe, there is no riot-fees allowed till we come to Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, who commands the Denbigh and Montgomery corps; and these corps consume in riot-fees only one thousand three hundred pounds. The whole of their expenses are near three thousand! What can have been meant by lavishing such a sum on the Yeomanry Volunteers of Denbigh and Montgomery? Was it intended that they should be employed to conduct the relative of their commander with military honours to his newly acquired kingdom of Switzerland? No; we fancy we have spoilt the *gout* for that job. The money may be taken by the Sovereign of the Pisse-vache, but there is not an honest man in the kingdom who does not wish the torrent pouring down on his head.

The expenses of the Buckingham Yeomanry also deserve the utmost reprobation. The riot-fees amount to above three thousand pounds. Were there ever any riots in the three counties of Denbigh, Montgomery, and Bucks, ruled as those counties are by the disinterested patriotism of the *quondam* Marquis and Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, that need to have cost the counties one thousand shillings? Instead of which, those three counties cost this nation, in riot-fees alone, 4,862*l.*; and in the general expenses of the Yeomanry, upwards of nine thousand pounds!!!

But, to close our remarks on this subject, what an idea can foreign nations entertain of the tranquillity of England during the last year, when they learn that the expenses of the whole of the Yeomanry for "exercise under the act," amounts to 5,055*l.*, but that the expenses for permanent duty, or suppression of riots, amount to 33,085*l.*? We observe also, that new corps have been raised during the last three years for Cornwall, Devon, Berkshire, Cheshire, and twelve other counties. Upon this point

we can only repeat what we said at the beginning of our remarks—that they must be happy days for the farmers who can thus afford to waste their time in *soldiering*; we must, however, add, that they have no right to waste the public money.—*Times*, June 1.

Paris, June 1.—The impotent ravings of the *DRAPEAU BLANC* are never, probably, heard by you. The obscurity of the Paper here makes me suppose it unknown in London; but as it is the organ of the worst part of the worst faction among us, it is well sometimes to hold it up to notice. Ever since it was unmuzzled, by the removal of the Censorship, its growlings have been fierce; but, like a toothless bull-dog, it leaves no mark except its slaver on the noble animals it would run down. The Ministers are afraid or ashamed to avow their support of so vile an instrument, yet, like the South American Missionaries, who love the flavour of flesh that has been killed with a poisoned arrow, they choose this venomous medium of attack against every reputation they wish to feed on. An observation in one of my late letters, that M. de Caze's coming into power was hoped for and expected, has set this Ultra Journal a boiling till the scum of its scurrility has overflowed. It makes an attack absolutely atrocious on the character of this distinguished Statesman, coupled with a still worse on Prince Talleyrand, who, some one has been telling *THE COURIER*, is likely to join the Ministry. Take my word for it, that when the bristles of the *DRAPEAU BLANC* stand up, it is from fright; and any mention of the change so anxiously looked for, has terrified it into its present agitation. I do not pretend to tell you that this change will immediately take place; but though the *DRAPEAU BLANC* may have the news half an hour sooner, it will not have it, nor any other, one jot more sure than I shall. M. de Caze does not go to Denmark—the King sees him often—he is ambitious and enterprising—the favourite of the Monarch, and the object of the people's wish. The present Ministry are obnoxious alike to the contempt of the King and the suspicion of the country—they are unskillful, vacillating, timorous, and rash. The King has the choice between the man who has talent to uphold the country in this critical crisis, and the Junta whose best skill can but endanger it; but he is forced to bend awhile to circumstances, and, having appointed the present Ministry avowedly for the purpose of seeing how the country would be governed after his death, I hope he may live long, to derive the full benefits of his experiment.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Paris, June 3.—Yesterday, the wishes of virtuous and religious people, of faithful Frenchmen, were fulfilled, and the future shewn to them to be full of hope. A man dear to youth, dear to families, and respected by all parties, has been summoned to the high dignity of the Patron of Youth, upon whom rest all the hopes of the country. The Abbé Frayssinous, an author, of whom the capital has seen for upwards of fifteen years the élite of the scholars of his schools press around him with the warmest affection, had more than a title to the eminent distinction which has been granted to him. It is not ambition which has borne him to this high station, the public knows it, and his modesty is the chief title which towers above all those which he has acquired by his long labours, the wisdom of his character, and the grandeur of his talents. Thus, it may be said, that the intelligence of his appointment has been received in Paris as a public event, the consequences of which may for a long time be felt, not only in the precincts of Colleges, but in the bosom of families, and of society itself. No name can now have more authority to restrain youth, and train them to good morals and good studies. His language, already so dear to all those who look to him as the simple defender of morals, and the guardian of truth, will assume to them a still more imposing character, and the influence of his wisdom extending throughout the kingdom, will by degrees calm that boisterous spirit of innovation which characterizes the age. Such are the happy results which may be expected for the monarchy from the appointment of M. de Frayssinous, and we may be permitted to say, all our thoughts being directed to this event, so impatiently expected, that we congratulate the Ministers on their having abolished the regulation which pressed so heavily upon the

University, and given to the new Grand Master the requisite powers to do good.—*Quotidienne*.

A traveller who has arrived direct from Odessa at Frankfort, and who traversed Bessarabia, or Russian Moldavia, assures us that the immense Russian army which was encamped there, having advanced, and rear-guards pushing its advanced posts upon the Pruth, &c. &c. consists of not more than 40,000 men.—*Journal des Debats*.

Lyons.—In the late riots at Lyons, not only was the cry of "Vive Napoleon" raised, but the *Marseillais Hymn*, after an oblivion of 20 years, was revived; and, as we are assured by private letters, proved a powerful stimulant to the multitude. This circumstance has excited a great sensation at Paris.

Sheffield.—A person at Sheffield has obtained a patent for plating iron and steel with brass, which is applicable to the making of slay reed for weaving, &c., and to a variety of other purposes.

The Arts.—We understand that upwards of one hundred and sixty Members of the House of Commons have already sat for their Portraits for Mr. Bowyer's national undertaking of an Engraving of the Inferior of that House when in debate. This is one of the few objects respecting which the unanimity of the House was to be expected; and accordingly the Members of both sides have, we find, been equally ready in giving their patronage and support to a Work of Art, which cannot be otherwise than interesting, and in which each individual naturally finds a source of personal gratification. The Picture will, it is said, contain in the whole between two and three hundred Portraits; so that we shall have at least all the talents and wisdom of the House, whatever else we may have in addition.

Charity.—Sir W. C.—, coming from a City feast, in an Aldermanic state of repletion, was accosted by a beggar, who implored charity in the most moving terms, concluding with "Pray give me something, Sir, I am so hungry." "Give you, Sirrah, give you," cried the Baronet, "I'd give you fifty pounds for your appetite."

Steam Packet.—Within the last fortnight a new Steam Packet has started to convey passengers between London and Calais, which voyage, we are informed, she makes in the short space of 12 hours. She is called the *LORD MELVILLE*, is beautifully fitted up, and impelled by engines of eighty horses power. The machinery, we have heard, is constructed on the best principle, and the vessel (as a fast and safe sea boat) has received the approbation of competent judges in nautical affairs. To those who are passing to or from France during this hot season, a voyage down the Thames, at the rate of twelve miles per hour, will be found a very pleasant exchange for a road, when their carriages are enveloped in clouds of dust, and the difference of distance between Calais and Dover, and Calais and the North Foreland is so trifling as to make the time actually at sea nearly the same; thus travellers have equal safety, greater comfort, and more expedition by this new conveyance, while the expence and trouble will be reduced very materially indeed. We understand that this vessel is the property of Messrs. Jolliffe and Banks, the gentlemen who built (by contract) the Waterloo and Southwark Bridger over the Thames.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Vauxhall-Gardens.—These gardens, once the great fashionable as well as popular resort at this gay season of the year, were last night re-opened under the patronage of his Majesty, and under the management of new proprietors, who have judiciously put in their claim for public patronage, by the prompt adoption of arrangements which seem calculated to ensure general satisfaction. The gardens are entirely new decorated—a scenic theatre, some cosmoramas, and other minor attractions, have been added to the amusements of the visitors; but the principal novelty is of a more expensive kind, it is called in the bills "*The Heptaplusisoptron!*" and is formed at one extremity of the saloon. It consists of an illuminated area, with revolving pillars, around

which are entwined serpents, shaded under the foliage of palm trees; the centre is occupied by a cooling fountain; and looking-glasses, skilfully placed in the back ground, reflect both the ornamental objects and the spectators, with something approaching to magnificence of effect. The display in this part of the garden is novel and splendid, and was the object of universal admiration. Some new transparencies have been added; but they are unimportant. The illuminations were tastefully arranged, and the effect more than usually brilliant. The vocal department is filled by old favourites; Charles Taylor took, as heretofore, the principal part, and apologized for the absence of Mrs. Bland, on account of indisposition; Miss Tunstall, Miss Graddon, and Miss Noel, are added to the musical corps. The orchestra was well filled, and the fireworks extremely brilliant. The ascent on the tight rope was performed by the junior Longeumare (according to the bills) with an activity which recalled to the spectators the skill of Madame Saché. The blaze of fire-works of various colours during the ascent was the most beautiful we have ever seen at these gardens. The attendance was extremely numerous and fashionable; and, so far as a passing glance at the arrangements enabled us to judge, the whole of them appear well calculated to ensure a continuance of that attraction which marked their opening last night.—*Times*.

Mimic in France.—The Strasburg Journal mentions one *Christophe* whom it calls the greatest mimic in France, being able to change his physiognomy into forty-five different countenance.

Madrid.—The accounts from Madrid both in the French and Spanish Papers, are of an agitating character. The Cortes have decreed the hymn of Riego a national hymn, and the 13th May, the day of the King's return to Madrid, shall be a day of mourning to all Spaniards, and the Court is forbidden hereafter to celebrate it. A conspiracy which was to break out on the 16th has been discovered; and it would seem, that Morillo, with several Members of the Cortes are implicated.

For Ringworms, Scorbutic Eruptions, &c.—Take of muriated quicksilver 10 grains; dissolve in muriatic acid 10 drops; then add antimonial wine 1 ounce.—For a child two or three years old, three or four drops night and morning, an adult may take from 15 to 20 drops.—The eruptions must be anointed night and morning with the following ointment: take of ointment of white calx of quicksilver 1 ounce; water of kali, and essence of leo of each 20 drops.

Devonshire Artist.—Mr. Brockdon, a Devonshire artist, has painted at Rome (besides many studies) a large original picture of the Vision of the Chariots of the Prophet Zechariah, and obtained from Cardinal Gonsalvi, sanctioned by Canova, the honour of its public exhibition in the Pantheon. Mr. B. is the first English painter who has received this compliment.

Poems by Thompson.—An unpublished collection of poems, by Thompson, the Author of the Seasons, and in his own handwriting, is about to be Sold by Auction. Amongst them is the version of the 10th Psalm, a curious elegy in the Scottish dialect, the only known specimen of his writing in that style, and poetical epistle to Sir W. Bennet, his early friend and patron.

Athens.—A letter from the Lazaretto of Toulon states, that Admiral Halgan has arrived in that port from Athens. The destruction of the Pantheon was hourly expected from the Greek bombardment; and the Admiral had brought with him some fragments from the famous Lantern of Demosthenes.

Henry I.—In the time of Henry I. the value of a measure of wheat to make bread for the service of 100 men was one shilling; for a fat sheep, four pence; and for the provender of 20 horses, four pence.—*Hove's Chronicle*.

Anecdote of Lord Erskine.—When Lord Erskine made his debut in the Court of King's Bench, his agitation almost overcame him, and was going to sit down. "At that moment," said he, "I thought I felt my little children tugging at my gown, and the idea roused me to an exertion of which I did not think myself capable."—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

Poetic Sketches.

Second Series—Sketch the Sixth.

THE DESERTER.

Alas, for the bright promise of our youth!
How soon the golden chords of hope are broken,
How soon we find that dreams we trusted most
Are very shadows.

'Twas a sweet summer morn—the lark had just
Sprang from the clover bower around her nest,
And poured her blithe song to the clouds; the sun
Shed his first crimson o'er the dark grey walls
Of the old church, and stained the sparkling panes
Of ivy-covered windows. The damp grass,
That waved in wild luxuriance round the graves,
Was white with dew, but early steps had been,
And left a fresh green trace round yonder tomb:
'Twas a plain stone, but graven with a name
That many stopped to read—a Soldier's name—
And two were kneeling by it, one who had
Been weeping; she was widow to the brave,
Upon whose quiet bed her tears were falling.
From off her cheek the rose of youth had fled,
But beauty still was there, that softened grief,
Whose bitterness is gone, but which was felt
Too deeply for forgetfulness; her look,
Fraught with high feelings and intelligence,
And such as might be seem the Roman dame
Whose children died for liberty, was made
More soft and touching by the patient smile
Which piety had given the unearthly brow,
Which Guido draws when he would form a saint
Whose hopes are fixed on heaven, but who has yet
Some earthly feelings binding them to life.
Her arm was leant upon a graceful Youth,
The hope, the comfort of her widowhood;
He was departing from her, and she led
The youthful soldier to his father's tomb—
As in the visible presence of the dead
She gave her farewell blessing, and her voice
Lost its so tremulous accents as she bade
Her child tread in that father's steps, and told
How brave, how honoured he had been. But when
She did entreat him to remember all
Her hopes were centered in him, that he was
The stay of her declining years, that he
Might be the happiness of her old age,
Or bring her down with sorrow to the grave,
Her words grew inarticulate, and sobs
Alone found utterance; and he whose cheek
Was flushed with eagerness, whose ardent eye
Gave animated promise of the same
That would be his, whose ear already rang
With the loud trumpet's war song, felt these dreams
Fade for a moment, and almost renounced
The fields he panting for, since they must cost
Such tears as these.—The churchyard left, they pass'd
Down by a hawthorn hedge, where the sweet May
Had showered its white luxuriance, intermixed
With crimson clusters of the wilding rose,
And linked with honeysuckle. O'er the path
Many an ancient oak, and stately elm
Spread its green canopy. How EDWARD's eye
Lingered on each familiar sight, as if
Even to things inanimate he would bid
A last farewell. They reached the cottage gate;
His horse stood ready; many, too, were there,
Who came to say Good by, and kindly wish
To the young soldier health and happiness.
It is a sweet, albeit most painful, feeling
To know we are regretted. "Farewell" said
And oft repeated, one last wild embrace
Given to his pale Mother, who stood there,
Her cold hands prest upon a brow as cold,
In all the bursting heart's full agony—
One last last kiss—he sprang upon his horse,
And urged his utmost speed with spur and rein.
He is past . . . out of sight. . . .

The muffled drum is rolling, and the low
Notes of the Death-march float upon the wind,
And stately steps are pacing round that square
With slow and measured tread; but every brow
Is darkened with emotion, and stern eyes,
That looked unshaking on the face of death,
When met in battle, are now moist with tears.
The silent ring is formed, and in the midst
Stands the Deserter! — Can this be the same,
The young, the gallant EDWARD? and are these
The laurels promised in his early dreams?
Those fettered hands, this doom of open shame!
Alas, for young and passionate spirits! Soon
False lights will dazzle. He had madly joined
The rebel banner! Oh 'twas pride to link
His fate with ENNIS's patriot few, to fight
For liberty or the grave! But he was now
A prisoner—yet there he stood, as firm
As tho' his feet were not upon the tomb:
His cheek was pale as marble, and as cold;
But his lip trembled not, and his dark eyes
Glanced proudly round. But when they bared his breast
For the death-shot, and took a portrait thence,
He clenched his hands, and gasped, and one deep sob
Of agony burst from him; and he hid
His face awhile—his mother's look was there.
He could not steel his soul when he recalled
The bitterness of her despair. It passed—
That moment of wild anguish; he knelt down;
That sunbeam shed its glory over one,
Young, proud, and brave, nerved in deep energy;
The next fell over cold and bloody clay. —
There is a deep voiced sound from yonder vale
Which ill accords with the sweet music made
By the light birds nestling by those green elms,
And a strange contrast to the blossomed thorns.
Dark plumes are waving, and a silent hearse
Is winding through that lane. They told it bore
A Widow, who died of a broken heart;
Her child, her son's last treasure,—he had been
Shot for desertion!

L. E. L.

VERSES TO THE MEN OF THE IONIAN REPUBLIC.

Oh blest be the olive that gladdens your shore?
And the vine which your wild rocks climbs blushingly o'er;
But ne'er may your vines or your olives look bright,
While the mind withers down beneath tyranny's blight.

Where now is the Freedom that tinged with its smiles
The seven-fold flag which waved o'er the proud isles?
Say was it a meteor, that flash'd out and died,
Or a star which the clouds but a moment may hide?

Remember ULYSSES, whom Ithaca's throne
Received from his wand'ring—poor—friendless—alone;
Remember how strangers polluted his Hall,
Like him seize the shafts that were red from their fall.

Forget not the fame of PENELOPE's son
The toils which he sought, and the glory he won,
O'er mountains and billows to save his proud sire;
Shall the fond name of country less virtue inspire?

That country ye swore against foes to defend,
Now droops in the chains of the treacherous friends;
And could ye in battle have met the fierce foe,
While the traitor lives safe from the patriot's blow?

Look down on the ocean, which girds with its zone
Of the loveliest blue what was liberty's throne,
And do ye not blush that its soft swelling waves
Reflect on their bosom the faces of slaves?

Have the daughters of beauty no tears for the shame
Of the sons of the Greeks, who forgot that high name?
Or, if they weep over their fair country's fall,
Have their sorrows no magic your pride to recall?

Then raise high the banner of Greece and your right—
Let it float on the wild breeze in victory's light,
That your rocks, while they rise from the ocean's white foam
May sparkle with glory, like liberty's home.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—357—

Yeomanry Cavalry.

Extract from the Statement of Sums which have been issued on account of Corps of Yeomanry Cavalry.

County.	Corps.	Commandant.	Ordinary Services	Permanent Duty or suppression of posts.					
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ayr,	Ayrshire,	{ Lient. Col. Sir A. Boswell, Bart.	752 0 0	609	1	4			
	Cunningham & Cumnock,	Major Hamilton,	704 0 1	665	11	4			
Bucks,	First Bucks,	{ Lient. Col. Sir W. Clayton, Bart.	1013 0 0	1216	16	6			
	Second Bucks,	{ Lient. Col. the Marquis of Chandos,	1001 0 0	1379	13	1			
	Third Bucks,	Lient. Col. Praed,	938 0 0	885	14	0			
Cornwall,	Cornwall,	{ Lient. Col. Sir R. Vyvyan, Bart.	787 19 4	630	12	0			
Denbigh,	Denbighshire,	{ Col. Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart.	378 10 10	609	12	0			
Devon,	First Devon,	Col. Lord Rolle,	1440 10 0	1356	7	4			
	North Devon,	Col. Lord Rolle,	1890 5 10						
	East Devon Le-	Col. Sir J. Kenna-	740 15 10	1108	5	0			
Dumfries,	Dumfries,	Lient. Col. M'Murdo,	829 2 2	644	0	0			
Durham,	Durham,	Lient. Col. Trower,	825 9 5	566	2	0			
Essex,	{ 1st Regt. of Essex,	Lient. Col. Houblon,	741 10 0	520	7	8			
Fife,	Fifeshire,	Lient. Col. Thomson,	1247 0 0	884	19	8			
Kirkend- bright,	{ Kirkend- bright,	Lient. Col. Gordon,	694 0 8	510	10	0			
Leicester,	Leicestershire,	Lient. Col. Legh Keck,	1811 0 0	861	17	11			
Lothian,	East Lothian,	{ Lient. Col. Sir J. G. Baird, Bart.	974 0 0	661	5	4			
Montgo- mery,	Montgomeryshire Legion,	{ Col. C. W. W. Wynn,	1073 1 0	770	7	8			
Oxford,	North W. Regt. of Oxfordshire,	Lient. Colonel Lord Churchill,	887 5 10	651	0	0			
Salop,	Shrewsbury,	Lient. Col. Dallas,	1028 0 0	1325	11	0			
Stirling,	Stirling,	Lient. Col. Murray,	662 0 0	760	2	8			
York,	{ Barton-le- Street,	Captain Leatham,	132 0 0						
	Craven Legion,	{ Lient. Col. the Hon. Nor- able T. Lister,	656 15 10	796	4	8			
	Helmsley,	Captain Duncombe,							
	Huddersfield,	Captain Atkinson,	244 10 0						
	Newburgh Rangers,	Captain Belasyse,	126 0 0						
	Richmond Foresters,	Major Hartley,	377 15 10	452	0	0			
	Scarborough,	Captain Moorsom,	171 0 0						
	Yorkshire Hus- sars,	Lient. Colonel Lord Grantham,	1619 0 0	1551	9	4			
	South York (W.R.),	Lient. Col. Wortley,	1816 0 0	1864	0	8			
<i>New Corps raised in 1819, 1820, and 1821.</i>									
Cheshire,	{ P. R. 2d }	{ Lient. Col. Lord Delamere,	146 0 0	932	7	2			
Cornwall,	{ Cheshire,								
Devon,	{ Cornwall,	Lient. Col. Vyvyan,	89 12 0	799	2	4			
Northumb- erland,	{ Hussars,	Lient. Col. Bastard,	146 0 0	1078	2	4			
Renfrew,	{ Northumb- erland,	{ Lient. Col. Brandling,	79 5 4	629	16	7			
Westmor- land,	{ Renfrewshire,	{ Major Sir M. S. Stewart, Bart.	94 5 10	593	8	0			
		Lient. Col. the Hon. H. C. Lowther,	186 0 0	832	1	8			

Memorandum.—The Corps against which no sums are stated, have not yet sent in their claims.

War-Office, April 3, 1822. —

PALMERSTON.

How to boil Potatoes.—The most simple and perhaps the most wholesome way to boil potatoes, is in an ordinary iron pot or saucepan. When boiled, pour off the water, and let them continue over a gentle fire: the heat of the iron will cause the moisture to evaporate and dry the potato fit for the table.—Phillip's History of Vegetables.

Pensions.

(From the Correspondent.)

ACCOUNT OF PENSIONS GRANTED BY HIS MAJESTY TO PERSONS HOLDING, OR WHO HAVE HELD HIGH AND EFFICIENT CIVIL OFFICES, UNDER AN ACT PASSED 57 GEO. III. CAP. 65.

Date of Grant.	To whom granted.	Amount.
December 15, 1821.	Henry Viscount Sidmouth, Right Hon. H. Goniburn, . . .	£3,000 1,000

Mr. Goulburn, now holding the Office of Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, cannot, under the above Act, receive the pension.

Whitehall Treasury Chambers, March 27, 1822.

By the several acts of the 37th of George III., cap. 60, 61, 62, 63, and 84, several sinecure offices were abolished, and others regulated after the expiration of existing interests; and by an act of the same year, cap. 65, and part of the same system, a power was given to the King to remunerate persons holding, or who have held, certain high and efficient public offices. One of the offices reduced and regulated is that of Clerk of the Pells, which sinecure Lord Sidmouth had taken for himself for a younger and better life, as a reward for his public services. The same Lord Sidmouth now, it appears, derives the double advantage of holding at the same time the office of Clerk of the Pells in the name of his son, and of the grant of £3,000. a year pension, under the 57th of the late King, which enabled the Crown to remunerate the servants of the public out of a new fund created expressly to replace the ancient sinecure abolished or regulated after the expiration of the present existing interests. The office of Clerk of the Pells is at least £2,000. a year, and the public is at the same time loaded both with the ancient sinecure and the modern pension, amounting in the whole to £5,000. a year, besides Richmond-park-lodge, (and pensions granted to relations) as the remuneration of the public services of Henry Viscount Sidmouth. Mr. Addington held the situation of Speaker of the House of Commons for the period of nearly eight years, and was then tempted by a preposterous ambition to quit a place which he was well enough qualified to fill (*ex et præter nihil*), in exchange for one he was most unfit for: from a tolerable Speaker, he became a wretched Minister.

If we inquire what benefit the country has derived from the public services of Lord Sidmouth, now so unmercifully rewarded in contempt of the public distress, we shall find that the value received is less than that conferred by any man whom the caprice of fortune has placed at any time in any of the high and efficient offices of the state; and no public man has ever received so ample a provision, excepting always the unregulated offices of Tellers of the Exchequer, which, when granted, did not exceed £2,000. a year. An experiment was made in the person of Mr. Addington, to ascertain with how little qualification, natural or acquired, a great country could be governed in the most arduous circumstances: and at the same time a trial was made of the omnipotence of the court, which after that experiment might have sent the jackboot to carry on the concerns of Government. It now remains only to compare the rewards of meritorious servants of the public in former times, as well as those of living statesmen, with the remuneration of Henry Lord Sidmouth.

Lord Godolphin, who had no patrimony of his own—and what private fortune he afterwards enjoyed he accidentally inherited after long and ably executing the duties of Lord High Treasurer—had the grant of a pension of £4,000., which was never paid—Lord Sidmouth has £3,000. The great Lord Chatham had, during his life, only a grant of £3,000. (that of £4,000. a year to his heirs was made by Parliament after his death)—Lord Sidmouth has £3,000. !!!

Lord Grenville, whose talents and length of service may be compared with those of Lord Sidmouth, is Auditor of the Exchequer, £4,000.—Lord Sidmouth has £3,000. !! Lord Liverpool has the office of Constable of Dover-castle, £4,000.—Lord Sidmouth has £300!. !!!

The most diligent Bishop.—Now I would ask a strange question—Which is the most diligent Bishop in all England? Methinks I see you listening and hearkening that I should name him. I will tell you; it is SATAN! He is the most skilful Preacher of all others: he is never out of his diocese; never out of his cure; he is ever in his parish; he keepeth watch at all times—ye shall never find him out of the way; call when you will, he is ever at home. But some will say to me, "What, Sir, are ye so privy of his counsel that ye know all this to be true?" "Truly, I know him too well, and have obeyed him a little too much: but I know, by St. Paul, who saith of him, Circuit, he goeth about in every corner of his diocese—sic ut, that is, strongly, boldly, and proudly—rugiens, roaring, for he letteth no occasion slip to speak or roar out—quarens, seeking, and not sleeping, as our Bishops do. So that he shall go for my money, for he minds his business. Therefore, ye unpreaching Prelates, if ye will not learn of good men, for shame learn of the Devil.—Latimer,

Reform.

A Meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of the County of Norfolk was held on the Castle-hill, Norwich, on Saturday week, to petition Parliament for a Reform in the Representation of the people,—the High Sheriff in the Chair.

Sir THOS. BEEVOR, Bart., addressed the assembly, and exposed with much ability the doctrine of "virtual Representation." It was, he said, a mere mockery. Suppose, he added, he had the misfortune to have a dispute with a neighbour, which, it was agreed, should await the result of a reference, and that he assumed to himself the right of appointing the referee, observing, "Here is Mr. So-and-so, he is a highly honourable man, you may safely intrust your cause to his hands, he will decide for both parties;" would not this conduct be considered extremely unfair; would it be tolerated? Yet, absurd as this appeared, it was not more absurd than the system of virtual representation. (applause.) An objection was urged against them, that radical reform amounted to revolution, and this was always in the mouths of men who, when it served their purposes, were constantly recurring to the Revolution of 1688. Their admiration was constant recurring to the Revolution of 1688; but though at that time much had been done, much had been left undone; and to the neglect of that period might be traced those evils which now oppressed the country.—The worthy Baronet concluded a very animated speech by moving the following excellent Resolutions:—

"1. Resolved, That, by the spirit of the English Constitution, the House of Commons ought to be elected by the people, to represent the people, and to be responsible to the people.

"2. That the Members returned to serve in Parliament, are chosen by not more than one-thousandth part of the adult male population of this kingdom; and of these the great majority are elected by the arbitrary will of individuals, and by the exercise of the most corrupt means.

"3. That such a system has gradually undermined the foundations of the Constitution, subverted the great fabric of civil liberty, and deprived the people both of their privileges and their property, through the agency of the very powers destined to protect them.

"4. That the doctrine which had lately been so unblushing avowed in Parliament, that corruption is necessary to the support of the monarchy; is as dangerous to the real interests of the Crown, as it is odious to the people and destructive of public liberty; and that any Minister who is base enough to assist in carrying on such a system of Government, deserves the execration of every honest man, as a traitor to his Sovereign and an enemy to his country: the safety and the glory of the Crown of England resting not upon a rotten system of corruption, but upon the unanimous support of a free, enlightened, and loyal people.

"5. That the intolerable pressure of the taxes, the beggary and ruin of thousands of the industrious classes, and the awful prospects which we have before us of increased and increasing misery; together with the contemptuous disregard of our petitions, the violation of our rights, and encroachments upon our liberties, have satisfied us, that until a radical change shall be effected in the mode of electing Members to the Commons House of Parliament—until that House shall be responsible to the people, and dependent upon them for their seats, instead of a junto of borough proprietors, we shall look in vain for security for our property, or for the preservation of that constitution which it is our manifest interest, as well as our ardent desire, to preserve inviolate.

"6. That a petition be once more presented to the House of Commons, praying that the House will forthwith give to the people a real representation, in place of that corrupt and defective one which now exists."

Mr. SOUTHWELL said, he could not recollect the period when he was not a Reformer—when he did not laugh at the doctrine of virtual representation, and anticipate the wretchedness and misery which must follow from the corrupt System of Representation. He contended that the desires of the reformers were constitutional, and those who opposed parliamentary reform were the only unconstitutional persons in the state.

Mr. CORY was of opinion, that the farmers were more imposed upon by the parsons, than by any other set of men society. (applause and disapprobation.) Gentlemen, he knew, read their Bibles, and they must have observed, how, in former times, the locusts covered the land, and devoured the produce. The parsons were the locusts of this country, and ate up the produce. (much disapprobation.) They ought to renounce those encroachments of the clergy. (applause and disapprobation.) Until tithes were begun to be cast, the clergy would not know their real value.

Mr. THURTELL was convinced, that unless some decided steps were taken to rescue the country from its present situation, which he doubted both the ability and the inclination of his Majesty's ministers to effect, this country would be plunged into a state of anarchy. When the middling

ranks, who were the sinews of society, were broken down and destroyed, and the tenant out of employment, and almost driven to desperation, it was dreadful to anticipate the consequences which might result from such unnatural state of things.

Mr. PALMER remarked, that the idol of the House of Commons, who was well described, "as a fourth-form boy, the idol of a corrupt assembly, into which he had entered by corrupt means," had said that formerly corruption was as rife as it was at present. His argument went to this—that because corruption flourished at one period, it ought always to continue. But would any man who was afflicted with a disease because he has been for some time troubled with it, wish to suffer under the malady to the end of his life? Every thing that was said by that contemptible sophist—by that miserable statesman, who would fight with his colleague one day, having accused him of incapacity, and would take office under him the next—every thing that fell from him on the subject afforded a double reason for parliamentary reform. (applause.) The Grenville family afforded a strong proof of the manner in which the affairs of the state were managed. But even the murderer of that excellent man (the Duke of Bedford) would not have wiped out the stain which the recent conduct of the Grenville family had affixed upon it.

Mr. COKE made various judicious remarks. Alluding to the new schemes of Ministers, he said, they were all delusion; but that was quite consistent with the Noble Marquis's conduct, which had been one system of delusion from beginning to end. (cheers.) The system under which the empire now suffered commenced in the reign of George the Third; in his judgment, a bloody and calamitous reign. He called on gentlemen to compare it with the reign of George II. Let them contrast the happiness of the people then with their misery now; let them compare the lightness of the taxes at that time with the immense burdens which now weighed down the country. Till that system was removed, they could not expect prosperity. What, then, was their true remedy? Parliamentary Reform. Was it from this House of Corruption that they could reasonably look for relief? It was utterly impossible. It had been truly stated that members were returned to Parliament in the most corrupt manner. There were Sixty-two Members, in the House, as much at the command of the Minister as any servant in his house was at his command. (cheers.)

Mr. WODEHOUSE entertained a junction of his late parliamentary conduct, which was heard with much impatience. He denied that he had given any specific pledge; he had merely said which he now repeated, that relief must come to the country in the shape of mitigated taxation. He had voted against the malt-tax; but he could not vote for Lord Althorp's option, as the alienation of the Sinking-fund would be fatal to public credit. As to Reform, he could not deny that the state they were admitted of amendment; but he would go on a rash crusade of amendment, till he knew what the meditated alteration was. He would point out the state of the representation on the opposition side of the House. First of all was Mr. Tierney, an acute statesman, an upright patriot, and an honour to his country. He was member for Knaresborough, through the influence of Earl Fitzwilliam. Sir J. Mackintosh was in the same situation. Mr. Brongham was member for Winchester, through the influence of Lord Darlington. Dr. Lushington was returned for Ilchester by the same interest. Mr. Abercromby was returned for Calne by the Marquis of Lansdown. Mr. Scarlett represented Peterborough by the favour of Earl Fitzwilliam. Lord Normandy sat for Higham Ferrers, which was under the influence of Earl Fitzwilliam. Lord Ebrington was member for Tovistock, the patron of which was the Duke of Bedford. A worthy Baronet near him (Sir T. Beevor) observed, that no man could adduce a stronger reason for reform, than the existence of those boroughs. It was possible it might be so; but his motive in reading that list was to shew how the opposition side of the House was constituted.

Mr. COKE said, his honourable colleague had been pleased to produce a list of gentlemen, friends to the liberty of the people. He was quite sure, that if burgage tenures were given up, and that those gentlemen continued in existence, so dear were their talents to the country that the people would insist on being represented by them. He wished that his honourable colleague, before he had concluded his address to his memory by looking into the Red Book. He might then have quoted, not a few of his friends who were liberally paid with the money of the people. (applause.)

* As Sir Thomas Beevor remarked aside to Mr. Wodehouse, nothing can possibly more plainly show the want of a Reform, than that such men,—whom even a Tory admits to be men of talent, and an honour to their country,—are obliged to creep into the House by the favour of the Nobility, by the influence of Peers, whose interference even in an election is declared by the law, to be a high misdemeanour! Surely, in the event of a Reform, such men would be at least among the very first that the people would choose to be their representatives.

Mr. SIMPSON contrasted the happy situation of the labourer during the American war, with his present wretched condition. Nothing, he said, but Parliamentary Reform could eradicate prevailing evils.

The Rev. GEORGE GLOVER animadverted with great severity on the parliamentary conduct of Mr. Wodehouse, whom he accused of gross inconsistency.

The thanks of the meeting were voted to the High Sheriff; after which the assembly, which consisted of between 3,000 and 4,000 persons, separated.

New Poem.

WORDSWORTH'S MEMORIALS OF A TOUR ON THE CONTINENT....LONGMAN AND CO.

On this volume, which we last week announced, the author asks in the "Desultory Stanzas" that conclude it,

Is then the final page before me spread,
Nor further outlet left to mind or heart?
Presumptuous Book! too forward to be read—
How can I give thee licence to depart?

But without waiting for an answer, which we have no doubt, if the Book were and replied like a sensible Book, would have stopped the said license, he does send it forward to be read, and a sad mistake he has committed. These desultory stanzas, to begin with the ending, are a rhapsody written "upon receiving the preceding sheets of the publication from the press." We presume they must have been wet, and thus brought on the cold, fever, and delirium which seem to have ensued; though on this point we can only argue from analogy, as we never observed before that the effects upon the mind of damp sheets from the press were so similar to the effects upon the body of damp sheets from the washerwoman's. That the fact is so appears from the following specimen of their melancholy influence on Mr. Wordsworth, who exclaims in his paroxysm:

My Spirit is the scene of such wild art
As on Parnassus rules, when lightning flies
Visibly leading on the thunder's harmonies—

and then he fancies himself o' top o' th' Alps, and next on a bridge with span from Mont Roso to the Jung-fran, whence he looks down upon heaven knows what all, and, like Falstaff on his death-bed, "babes o' green fields." The last words are these;

. but no more;
Time creepeth softly as the liquid flood;
Life slips from underneath us, like the floor
Of that wide rainbow-arch wherein we stood,
Earth stretched below, Heaven in our neighbourhood.
Go forth, my little Book! pursue thy way;
Go forth, and please the gentle and the good;
Nor be a whisper stifled, if it say
That treasures, yet untouched, may some future Lay.

What the floor of a rainbow-arch is, we do not know, and whether the author stood upon that or upon the rainbow itself, we do not comprehend (though we imagine the latter, as the earth was stretched below); but it is consoling to learn that, however it was, he was in such excellent neighbourhood as that of heaven. As for the little Book's pleasing the gentle and the good, we hope it will not do so, else are we harsh and reprobate; for assuredly it does not please us. Indeed it is painful to see a poet like Wordsworth impose so egregiously upon his better perceptions as to fancy that these teemings of egotistical complacency can possess any general interest. We have read this volume; we have scanned it:—and, except some passages in a poem called *Enterprise*, we protest that we cannot discover four poetical ideas in the whole. That whatever "future lay" he may choose to emit shall more resemble his Duddon than the present publication, is our sincere wish; for the conclusion to which such things as the *Ecclesiastical Sketches* and *Memorials of a Tour* must force every rational critic is, that the poetry, where it does occur, is accidental, and the mass dull, feeble, and prosaic.

Having expressed this strong opinion, we are bound to offer some extracts in support of it; otherwise we should not have been tempted to encroach further upon our space with a notice of what we so lightly esteem.

The pieces are in number thirty-seven, principally Sonnets, and they relate to various objects which struck the writer in France, Switzerland, and Italy—such as the "Fish-women at Calais," "the Field of Waterloo," an "Italian Itinerant" or seller of "Plaster-craft," an "Eclipse of the Sun," an "Echo," being "Stranded at Boulogne," the "Last Supper by Leda Vinci," the tune of the "Ranz-des-Vaches;" &c. &c. from which it will be seen that there is at least variety in his subjects, whether the steps are from the sublime to the ridiculous or not.

The Fishwomen at Calais appear to have made a peculiarly vivid impression, and the Sonnet to them is peculiarly absurd. The conceit of it is, that there are no women like them *under the water*, because the submarine ladies, Nereids, &c. are beautiful, and not "withered, grotesque, immeasurably old (we should have thought they were older than the fishwives,) and shrill and fierce in accent." The second Sonnet is addressed to "Bruges," where Mr. Wordsworth, at twilight sees "all the graces left her for defence against the injuries of time," and is so enchanted with them that he apostrophises the "Gentle power of Darkness, not to advance and hide these mild hues."

A more imposing theme is presented in *Waterloo*; but as it is probable no one else will ever try to condense it into that form of poem, consisting of fourteen lines, and called a Sonnet, we shall preserve entire this precious sport of Mr. Wordsworth's Muse.

A winged Goddess, clothed in vesture wrought
Of rainbow colours; One whose port was bold,
Whose overburthened hand could scarcely hold
The glittering crowns and garlands which it brought,
Hover'd in air above the far famed Spot.
She vanished—All was joyless, blank, and cold;
But if from wind-swept fields of corn that roll'd
In dreary billows, from the meagre cot,
And monuments that soon may disappear,
Meanings we craved which could not there be found;
If the wide prospect seemed an envious seal
Of great exploits; we felt as Man should feel,
With such vast hoards of hidden carnage near,
And horror breathing from the silent ground!

This poor effusion is followed by others still more poor. The author writes another Sonnet on being drawn in a carriage upon the Banks of the Rhine. He is sick of the motion, but philosophically adds,

. . . . Why repine?
Pedestrian liberty shall yet be mine
To muse, to creep, to halt at will, to gaze:
Freedom which youth with copious hand supplied,
May in fit measure bless my later days.

These lines are puzzlers. As we understand them they mean that youth's copious hand having supplied Mr. Wordsworth with freedom, or the liberty of walking as he listed, he hopes in his later days to be blessed with taking fit measure of the roads as a pedestrian. A boat upon the Rhine produces no finer images than a German wagon: the Hymn on that topic is a mixture of folly almost approaching to profanation. The writer invokes an image of our Saviour upon the cross, and say, in the canting bathos of the most piling Sectarian,

Hither, like you ancient Tower
Watching o'er the River's bed,
Fling the shadow of thy power,
Else we sleep among the Dead;
Traveller on the billowy sea,
Shield us in our jeopardy!
Guide our Bark among the waves;
Through the rocks our passage smooth;
Where the whirlpool frets and raves
Let thy love its anger soothe;
All our hope is placed in Thee;
Miserere Domine!

The next sonnet to Hockheim has a bold line:

O Silence! thou wert Mother of a shout
That thro' the texture of yon azure dome
Clove its glad way—a cry of harvest home
Uttered to heaven in ecstasy devout!
The barrier Rhine hath flashed, through battle-smoke
On men who gazed heart smitten by the view,
As if all Germany had felt the shock.
Fly, wretched Ganis! 'tare they the charge renew
Who have seen (themselves delivered from the yoke)
The unconquerable Stream his course pursue.

Such mandarin nonsense requires no comment; the opposite page alone is worthy of it, for it treats of the Euxine as a sea

. . . . Whose waves did greet
So skilfully, that they forgot their jars—

Out of the Sonnet we have verses in other measures, but generally resolving into the namby-pamby and doggrel. For example:

On the Lake of Brienz.
"What know we of the Blest above
But that they sing and that they love?"
Yes, if they ever did inspire
A mortal hymn, or shaped the choir,

Now, where those harvest Damsels float
Homeward in their rugged Boat.
(While all the ruffling winds are fled,
Each slumbering on some mountain's head,)
Now, surely, hath that gracious aid
Been felt, that influence is displayed.
Pupils of heaven, in order, stand
The rustic Maidens, every hand
Upon a Sister's shoulder laid,—
To chant, as glides the boat along,
A simple, but a touching Song;
To chant, as Angles do above,
The melodies of Peace in Love!

The Eclipse belongs also to both classes:

No vapour stretched its wings; no cloud
Cast far or near a murky shroud;
The sky an azure field displayed?
'Twas sun-light sheathed and gently charmed,
Of all its sparkling rays disarmed,
And as in slumber laid:—
Or something night and day between,
Like moon-shine—but the hue was green;
Still moon-shine without shadow, spread
On jutting rock, and curved shore,
Where gazed the Peasant from his door,
And on the mountain's head.

The following we take to be purer doggerel:

Memorial, near the outlet of the Lake of Thun. "Den Andenken Meines Freunden Alois Reding. MDCCCVIII."

Around a wild and woody hill
A gravelled path-way treading,
We reached a votive stone that bears
The name of Alois Reding.
Well judged the Friend who placed it there
For silence and protection,
And happy with a finer care
Of dutiful affection.
The Sun regards it from the West,
Sinking in summer glory;
And, while he sinks, affords a type
Of that pathetic story.
And oft he tempts the patriot Swiss
Amid the grove to linger;
Till all is dim, save this bright Stone
Touched by his golden finger.

The following stuff is suggested by a stone pillar lying by the way side near Milan, which Buonaparte had carved for a triumphal column:

Ambition, following down this far-famed slope
Her Pioneer, the snow-disolving Sun,
While Clarions prate of Kingdoms to be won,
Perchance, in future ages, here may stop;
Taught to mistrust her flattering horoscope
By admonition from this prostrate Stone;
Memento uninscribed of Pride o'erthrown,
Vanity's hieroglyphic;—a choice trope
In fortune's rhetoric.

We hear elsewhere of

— A gentle Boy—(perchance with blood
As noble as the best endued,
But seemingly a Thing despised;
Even by the sun and air unpriized;
For not a tinge or flowery streak
Appeared upon his tender cheek,)—
Heart-deaf to those rebounding notes
Of pleasure, by his silent Goats.

But we will transgress no farther. The exaggerated description of a river quoted in our last Gazette is repeated, under another title in this book—perhaps the author had forgotten that it had obtained a place among his Ecclesiastical Sketches, or, it may be, thought it so fine as to merit reprinting in his Continental Memorials. No matter—there is hardly one of these productions that will not please as much at a second reading as at a first; and there is hardly one of them worth reading at all. We regret to speak with apparent asperity of the work of so amiable a person as Mr. W.; but if justice is to be done to literature, men of high name and character must not be spared when they are guilty of such offences against public taste, and we will add, in the present instance, against common sense. Wordsworth and Byron are at the head of two schools; and when Poets so eminent stand forward to mislead the world, it is a duty, which we perform with all reluctance though

with all plausibility, to expose the folly of the one and denounce the evil of the other. Abler reviewers may afford to compromise their opinions, and avoid authors with whom they do not wish to come in collision; because the time they have for inquiry, comparison, and decision, enables them to prepare more comprehensive papers than we can pretend to infinite, whose object is to inform the public by immediate reports on novelties accompanied by such remarks as a necessarily rapid perusal suggests. As we cannot in the majority of cases offer those elaborate articles which contain so much intelligence and do so much honour to the great leading Reviews, we are compelled, with all our imperfections on our heads, to deal fairly right and left, omit nothing important, speak out, and not shrink from offending the friends and partisans of any author. The LITERARY GAZETTE desires to have no friends and no enemies. It has neither aversion nor favouritism for any writer, or any school of writers. In this it will be seen that it is not following the example of those more studied works to which we have alluded: and it is the full determination of its conductors, that no work shall take the lead of it in what are so essential to the common interests of literature, promptitude, impartiality, honour, and avoiding omission.

Matrimony.*

"The fund of five millions for covering the dead charge was not to be confounded with the Sinking Fund; for if these two funds were married together, they would make ten millions, instead of five."—Lord Londonderry.—*Morn. Chron. May 23.*

The dead and the Sinking are prettily noosed,
And sorely our nation of wedlock abused.
For Couples in marriage, 'tis known as a fact,
Together make one and not two by the act:—
Just so, as we guess, will our wise financiers
Find this wedding "spread over a number of years"—
But thus in their taxing, and all that they do.
These blunderers think one and one must make two.
The link of of Mezentius,† the living and dead,
Had nothing like this to alarm us with dread,
For here is a match, that no annals can boast,
Where dead‡ is the one, and the other a Ghost!;

"Sure such a pair was never seen,
So form'd to meet by nature,"

says Sheridan in *The Duenna*, and who, to borrow Lord L.'s language when enjoying his "most satisfactory moment," who so cruel as "to throw a cloud over the happy down," or to "interrupt the hormone of their evening!"—

Faciles ter, et amplius
Quos irrupta tenet copula.—Hor.

* "Matrimony is a matter o' money."—SWIFT.

† Mortua quin etiam jungat hat corpora vivis.—Æ. VIII.

‡ The dead charge and the Sinking fund.

COMMERCE BETWEEN EUROPE AND CHINA, BY MEANS OF RUSSIA AND THE CASPIAN.

EXTRACTED FROM THE SECOND VOLUME OF SIR R. E. PORTER'S TRAVELS IN PERSIA.

On a fair examination of the advantages derived to both countries (Russia and Persia) by the commercial intercourse between them, the balance on account of pecuniary profit certainly lies on the side of the former, brought into that empire by the imperial marts of Tiflis and Astrachan. Besides this leading step, avenues for extending the commerce of Russia on this great Asiatic frontier, seem to be daily opening, by new facilities presenting themselves for transporting merchandise from the shores of the Caspian, into the heart of her territories. Excellent roads are constructing from the point where the Kur ceases to be navigable; and there the goods which have come up from the Caspian, will be disembarked, and carried over land to Tiflis; thence conveyed through Imeritia to the navigable port of the River Irjan, where adequate vessels will receive and carry them down to the newly-established port of Poti, on the South Eastern coast of the Euxine. The passage thence to Odessa, and other depots of the Emperor, is direct; and I need not expatiate on the ease with which the different merchandize may be spread through various obvious channels all over Europe. Russia now commands the whole of the North, and the greatest part of the Western shore of the Caspian; and by the judicious management of the Governor General of Georgia, who, within these few months, has entered into a treaty of mutual accommodation with the Chiefs of the Turkoman Tribes possessing the Eastern shores of the Caspian, the imperial caravans, from China, &c. may find a comparatively short road, and the mouths of the Kur, almost parallel with the new acquirements, be the channels of conveyance to the North.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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MURDER.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Last night about 9 o'clock a Murder was committed at Domotolak: a Chowkeydaur attached to the Thannah of that division, was going a round, on duty, but had not proceeded 50 paces from the Thannah, when he was attacked by two ruffians, (apparently Seafaring Men, drest in the Foreign Costume, similar to those worn by the Turks or Greeks) and stabbed by one of them, with a knife, which he had in his waist. His companion, when both were tied up and secured by the Seapoys, (for prompt assistance was given by the Town Guard Serjeant) exclaimed all along in the Hindoo Language: *Humrah pas choores nahin; kooch nahin, Baba!*

It would perhaps be proper to hint that Rohillaks or Berhunduzes, the latter of whom are stationed in the Suburbs of Calcutta, would be very fit persons as Chowkeydaurs in the Town also. The Rohillaks who are disbanded from the Irregular Corps, as noticed by one of your Correspondents, could be had to fill the situations of Thanadours, and Chowkeydaurs, as well. Either of these warlike men would be enough to resist such attacks, whereas no resistance whatever was made by the unfortunate victim who fell in the execution of his duty, although provided with a club.

Your obedient Servant,

AN ENQUIRER ON THE SPOT.

Nov. 25.

Rejected Letter.

To the Editor of the Journal.

The inclosed is the transcript of a Letter, which I some days since forwarded to the Editor of JOHN BULL, but which he refused to insert, unless acquainted with the name of the Writer, insinuating, that although the Letter had expressly asserted his belief that the Editor had given insertion to the accusation against an absent and highly respectable individual, *unconscious* of its falsehood, yet that his intention was really to charge him with having made the false accusation wilfully.

Now, really, Sir, I am quite at a loss to conceive why the Editor of JOHN BULL should distrust my sincerity, in allowing him credit for not having wilfully given currency to a shameful calumny against an absent and innocent individual, or why he should require my name, for merely expressing my hope that as he had "unwittingly inflicted a serious injury, he would not be unwilling to redress it."

Had my letter been, as his pages were in this instance, (again I say I believe unconsciously,) an attack upon, instead of a defence of the innocent, he might then, with great propriety, have refused its insertion without the name of the writer; but as the matter stands, I think he was not warranted in doing so. It was the cause of innocence and justice which I advocated, and I therefore again call upon him, in the name of both, to insert my Letter and a regular report of the Trial, from the notes taken in the Supreme Court; and I hesitate not to say, that it is a duty he owes both to his Subscribers and the Public at large, who have an undoubted right to expect it from him. The merits or demerits of the parties in the cause, have nothing to do with the question:—it is an absent and highly respectable private individual, whose name has been needlessly brought into discussion, who has been most unjustly accused, and who has, moreover, many near and dear relatives in the country, whose feelings will be wounded by the charge; it is therefore a sacred obligation upon him who gave currency to it, to make all the reparation in his power, and that he may not have any excuse for withholding this, I again repeat, in truth and sincerity, that I entirely acquit the Editor of the BULL of any suspicion of the falsehood of the accusation (though fully proved on the Trial) at the time he inserted the obnoxious paragraphs.

If however after this solemn call, the Editor shall still refuse compliance, it will be for his Subscribers and the world at large,

to judge, how far he has acted up to those honorable and just principles, which ought ever to guide the Conductor of such an important and awful engine as a Public Press. It is in his power to say, whether, in his hands, it is to be considered a blessing or a curse. From what I know of the Editor, I believe his intentions to be good, and therefore I trust that, on reflection, he will prove, that it shall not, in the present instance, be considered the latter.

In the mean time, may I beg the favor of your inserting this Letter and its Enclosure in your pages?

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

A CONSTANT READER AND
Calcutta.

To the Editor of John Bull.

SIR,

In your Paper of the 15th instant, you urge every man to remember, that as a Free Press is the highest public blessing we can enjoy, when conducted upon the firm basis of truth, of integrity, and public principle, so it becomes the greatest bane of Society when it is *disingenuously* made the vehicle of false accusations against private individuals. You also say that "injustice consists in making private persons the subject of public discussion, and this injustice is aggravated by there not being the smallest foundation whatever for the vile charges made against one man"—and further, *disingenuousness* consists in the writer wilfully not making himself acquainted with that which in *in honor* he was bound to do, before *he, from belief*, attached a responsibility where it was not placed."

In these sentiments every honest and honorable man will cordially join; but what is the world to think, Sir, when in the very next article of your Paper, introducing a hasty and imperfect account of the Trial of the preceding day in the Supreme Court, they see that you have (*consciously* I believe,) allowed your pages to be *disingenuously* made the vehicle of false accusations against a private individual, and a most respectable man, who is absent—General Ashe;—for you say, Mr. Boileau's children "were removed from their original cabin with his knowledge," and further, that he "was perfectly satisfied with the removal, is evident, from his never having expressed any disapprobation," &c.—which is, in fact, neither more nor less than accusing him of a direct abandonment and disregard of a sacred trust.

Now this, Sir, is a most impotent conclusion, and you would have known it to be such, had you inquired (as I think "in *honor* you were bound to do, before you, *from belief*, attached a responsibility where it was not placed,") of any impartial person who was present at the Trial, for you would have found it uncontestedly proved, that General Ashe was ashore at the Mount, 7 or 8 miles distant, when the removal took place; that he did not go on board till a few hours before the Ship sailed; and that, in fact, as stated by the Judge, after hearing both sides, advantage was taken of General Ashe's absence, to remove the children from No. 2 to No. 5.—You would also have known from the evidence, that the servant who was present remonstrated with Captain Edwards, and that General Ashe conversed with a most respectable Gentleman on board, on the impropriety of removing the children, respecting which, as he deposed, there was but one opinion; but when General Ashe went on board the evil was done, the whole of the children removed, and Colonel Blacker in possession of the cabin of the cuddy, from which the other children had been dislodged to make room for him, so that remonstrance would have been vain, and would only have had the effect, perhaps, of embroiling the General with that Officer, and Captain Edwards who commanded the Ship, at the commencement of a long voyage, without doing the children the least good:—if further evidence were necessary, it could be proved beyond the possibility of doubt, that General Ashe was highly displeased at the removal of the children.

In the 2nd paragraph you admit that the cabin was the private property of the Father for the voyage; and that the Captain had no right to remove the children, and you add, that

not the slightest insinuation was made, that the children either did, or might have suffered from the charge; but had you been present at the Trial, or read the published Reports of it, you would have found it observed by the Judge, that, regardless of the trust reposed, the children were removed to a cabin, where, if it had not been for the vigilance of the servant and the humanity of a lady on board, they might have died; and had the case of the other children been brought before the Court, as many thought it would, and yet hope it may, a still stronger light, it is believed, would have been thrown upon these points, and thus the scandalous reports which it has been ascertained some respectable people have indirectly lent themselves, in ignorance of the truth, to circulate, would have been put to rest:—into these however it is not for me to go, as my object is only to defend a respectable man from a false and unjust accusation, which dare not have been uttered had he been present.

You will therefore be sorry, I doubt not, when you find that you have been made, (I verily believe, as I said before, unconsciously,) the instrument of a vile slander, for such it is, upon one who is absent; but who has many near and dear relatives in the country, whose feelings, your observations will deeply wound.

I therefore hope, that in common justice, you will publish this Letter, together with a Report of the Trial, (for there were several Reporters for Papers in Court who took notes) and thus show that having unwittingly inflicted a serious injury, you are not unwilling to redress it, by which you will effectually repress any idle suspicion, as to the Editor or any of the Proprietors of the BULL taking a party or personal interest in this, or any other matter, injurious to the honor and feelings of private individuals.

I am, Sir, your's obediently,

Calcutta, Nov. 18, 1822. A CONSTANT READER.

General Ashe.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

Having only yesterday perused the comments of the JOURNAL of the 15th inst. on the Trial of "Boileau versus Edwards," I deem it proper to come forward and refute the insinuated stigma cast upon General Ashe, in coupling his name with the "immoral conduct," as the learned Judge on the Bench was pleased to pronounce it, of Captain Edwards, Master of the Vessel GOLCONDA. The BULL says that the children were removed from their original Cabin with General Ashe's knowledge, and that he was perfectly satisfied with the removal. This I deny,—for the General was on shore at the period of the children's removal; therefore, they were not removed with his knowledge, though the circumstance might have come to his knowledge after it had taken place. With regard to the General's being perfectly satisfied with their removal, the communication General Ashe had with Mr. Wood, on the injustice of the proceeding, and there being but one opinion on board on the subject, fully contradict that assertion. Besides the honor, probity, and integrity of General Ashe are too well established, to allow any single individual, for even a moment, to suppose, that he could have consented, or given his sanction to a measure, so contrary to all laws, both human and divine. It must also be remembered, that the statement of Mr. Wood, viz. that he "had some conversation with General Ashe, respecting the impropriety of such conduct; in fact there was but one opinion as to that" (vide JOURNAL, November 15.) was on oath; and the assertions in the BULL are merely the *ipse dixit* of the Writer, and to which of the two the greater degree of credit ought to be given, I leave the Public to judge.

With regard to the non-removal of the children to the Cabin which became vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Reed going on shore at St. Helena, I can only account for it as follows: either that Captain Edwards, the moment it became vacant, occupied it for some other purpose; or else, seeing that through the blessing of Providence, and the care and attention of the

faithful Servant Jasper, and others, the children enjoyed good health, and had performed more than half their voyage, the General did not chuse to insist upon it, or perhaps, as he was an aged person, the circumstance never entered into his head, seeing them well. Besides, had the General the charge of the children, and had Captain Edwards shewn the Cabin to General Ashe, and he had found it in the actual state as described, a receptacle for paint, pitch, tar &c. and constantly damp, I can confidently say, from my long intimacy with General Ashe, and knowledge of his principles, that so far from being satisfied, he never would have given his consent to the measure. I have deemed it necessary to lay the above before the Public, to do away any erroneous impressions which might be made in consequence of the premature comment of the JOHN BULL, before any regular Report of the Trial was published.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,
A FRIEND OF GENERAL ASHE.

Driving.

"The laws of the road are a paradox quite
"For as you are driving along
"If you go to the left, you're sure to go right
"But if to the right, you go wrong."

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

Since some few of the nuisances of this City of Palaces have lately crept into the columns of your valuable Paper; no offence, Mr. Editor, perhaps you may be the less disposed to turn up your nose at the one I now offer you, not that it is of a nature to affect that organ of your Readers in particular, but considering its prominent station, it cannot be said to be wholly unconcerned in the question. You shall judge for yourself, however; you must know then, Sir, that I was on the Course last night, an old friend of mine having very obligingly given me a hit in his Buggy for old acquaintance-sake, we had not seen each other for some years, and were endeavouring, as we ate the wind, to drive away the present from our thoughts and regale ourselves with the memory of other days, but just as we turned a corner not many yards distant from the Kirk, and when our "lang syne" retrospections had attained a pitch that left the heart in doubt whether it had most cause to be merry or sad, in comes the long pole of a Carriage, and, shocking to relate, puts an end to the question all at once, and at one blow, my friend's ableit uoused to it first swore at the Coachman, then at himself, but observing that the vehicle bore a party of Ladies, he suddenly hauled in the reins of his third volley, very gallantly pulled off his hat, made our Fair Boarders a low bow, and passed on mighty well pleased at the rencontre, for the opportunity it gave him of displaying a spicce of eccentricity that he takes most adventurous delight in. 'Tis well it is no worse says I—"it's very well as it is" replied my friend, but your splashboard is gone—"Pugh," says he, "Stewart and Co. will soon set that to rights." As he treated the matter so lightly I'd nothing more for it but to hold my tongue, but my thoughts were not so easily quieted, I pictured to myself the probable effects of the shock on the nerves of the Carriage inmates, and actually began to yearn at what I considered would be the disastrous consequences of it to their unfortunate and blundering Phaeton. "I wish," said my old friend, soliloquising, "I wish I had that Coachman here just now, I'd give him such a Livery!" Poor fellow, it won't be long, I fear, before he stands in need of one, said I, doubtfully. "Then you think," bawls my friend, loud enough to drown the thunder of the Course, "you think the fellow will be cashiered, don't you?" I should expect no less, I rejoined. "Ha! ha! ha! very good that for a Bumpkin, now pray do exert yourself, the new Governor is at hand, you have good interest, try to get some Calcutta appointment, there are many open to you, and if a month's acquaintance with the Course does n't drive all such silly notions out of your head my name's not ———; but curse your modesty, it may save your neck, but that's all the good it will ever do you."

Wednesday November 27. 1822.

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I left my eccentric friend, eccentric even in his driving, as soon as I could, and my first resolve when I awoke this morning, was to let you know all about it, and to entreat you to intercede with such as have no splashboards to lose, to be a little more sparing of those of their less momentum-ated fellow wind eaters.

The nuisance I speak of is no joke, Sir, for my part I am serious when I say that it behoves every man that has any regard for his neck to join you in running it down, a fate which my friend and I most narrowly escaped last night, but which I shall not think so much of, if it obtains me the proud distinction of being numbered among your Correspondents.

Yours, &c.

DENNET.

Distressed Irish.

TOWN HALL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1822.

Proceedings of the Committee assembled This day.

PRESENT

THE HON'BLE SIR FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN, CHAIRMAN

Colonel W. CASEMENT, C. B.	E. MOLONY, Esq.
J. O'B. TANDY, Esq.	B. FERGUSON, Esq.
CHARLES BLANEY, Esq.	R. W. POE, Esq.
ROBERT MCCLINTOCK, Esq.	J. W. HOGG, Esq.
B. ROBERTS, Esq.	W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esq.

Read the following Communications, received subsequent to the last Meeting of the Committee.

A Letter from R. M. Tilgham, Esq. Secretary, with Subscriptions from the Establishment of the Board of Revenue, Central Provinces, as per List published,

Ditto ditto Robert Barlow, Esq. with ditto at Ghazee ore, as ditto ditto,

Ditto Colonel A. Knox Commanding Rajpootana Field Force, ditto as per ditto,

Ditto Sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B. with Neemutch ditto, as per ditto,

Ditto A. Ross Esq. ditto Dehli, ditto ditto,

Ditto Edward Crossley, Secretary to the Lodge Aurora, amount Contributions of the Master and Brethren, as per Mr. E. Brightman's Cheque,

Ditto Ditto, John Ahmuty, Esq. with a List of Due Subscriptions, ditto ditto, Rs. Rs.

2261 Less ditto and Mrs. Ahmuty's Subscription previously advertised, 400

A Letter from J. Barretto, Esq. with additional Subscriptions from the Catholic Church, viz.

Total 3004 10 3 previously published, 2881 10 0

Ditto ditto Major Patrickson, with Subscriptions of Captain Cooper, and the Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers of the Champaran Light Infantry Battalion, as per ditto,

Ditto ditto Lieutenant P. Torckler, with List of Subscribers in the 4th Company 1st Battalion Artillery, at Benares, ditto,

Ditto Colonel Thomas Anbury, with amount Subscriptions of the Commissioned, Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, as ditto, Total 266 Deduct Colonel A. previously subscribed

Ditto Captain C. H. Bell, with amount Subscription of 1st Company 1st Battalion Artillery at Saugor ditto,

Ditto Rev. E. Carey, with amount collection made after his Charity Sermon at the Circular Road Union Chapel,

Ditto ditto Colonel M. Combe, with Subscriptions from the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Privates and Drummers, of H. M. 14th Regt..

Rs. A. P.

300 0 0

1221 7 6

2006 2 3

1682 0 0

987 0 0

400 0 0

1860 0 0

123 0 3

387 0 0

454 8 5

63 0 0

175 1 11

400 0 0

1319 9 9

Details of Subscriptions from different Individuals,		
as published during the week,.....	2235	0 9
Recorded at last meeting.....	1,26,400	0 9
Total.....	1,40,016	15 3

Amount Cash and Bills received,.....	109,400	0 0
Outstanding,.....	30,616	15 3

REMITTANCES.

Per ADRIAN, on the 19th Oct. £1,000 at 24 pr. ct.,..	39 680	
Per ASIA, Free Trader, 25th Oct. 3,000 ditto ditto,..	29 763	
Per H. C. Ship ASIA, 23rd Nov. 5,000, at 24 8 do ..	49,800	
Total,.....	1,19,240	

Resolved, that the thanks of the Committee be offered to the several parties above specified for their zealous co-operation, and to Subscribers respectively for their liberal contributions.

Resolved, that the grateful acknowledgements of the Committee are particularly due to the Rev. E. Carey, for his benevolent services in aid of the Charity; and also to the Rev. W. Master, and Brethren of the Lodge Aurora, "Candour and Cordiality," for their humane and characteristic display of the first of Masonic virtues on this occasion.

Resolved likewise, that Colonels M. Combe and Thomas Anbury, and Captains Cooper, C. H. Bell, and P. Torckler, be requested to offer the thanks and gratitude of the Committee to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of their respective Corps and Companies, for their several Contributions, as published in detail.

Resolved,—That the Honorable the Chairman be requested to make a further remittance as before, to Messrs. Coutts and Co. of £5,000, by the Honorable Company's ship ASIA, in Bills on the Court of Directors, purchased at a premium of 24 8 being the most favorable rate of Exchange procurable.

The Committee adjourn to Friday next, the 29th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

T. Skallion,	160	0 0
Collection at the New Union Chapel, Circular Road, realised after the Rev. E. Carey's Charity Sermon	400	0 0
Subscriptions from the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Privates of His Majesty's 14th Foot,	1,319	0 9
	1,879	9 9
Previously acknowledged,	1,38,137	5 6

Total to this date,.... 1,40,016. 15 3

Town-Hall, Nov. 22, 1822.

B. ROBERTS, Treasurer.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sicca Rupees 205	0 a 205 12 per 100
Dubloons,	30	8 a 31 8 each
Joes, or Pesas,	17	8 a 17 12 each
Dutch Ducats,.....	4	4 a 4 12 each
Louis D'Ors,	8	4 a 8 8 each
Silver 5 Franc pieces,	190	4 a 190 8 per 100
Star Pagodas,	3	6 1/2 a 3 7 6 each
Sovereigns,	9	8 a 10 0
Bank of England Notes,	9	8 a 10 6

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,.....	6	per cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange,.....	5	per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit,	5	per cent.

Bank Shares—Premium 47 a 50 per cent.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable,..... Premium	19	8 a 20 0
Non-Remittable,..... ditto	13	8 a 13 14

Lines.

TO THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

Amidst the frequent and the loud acclaim,
Which grateful India owes to HASTINGS' name,
Say by what title, as a laurelled wreath,
Decks she her much-loved, good, and honoured Chief?
Seek we the page, where blazoned far on high,
Kings and their Chiefs sought immortality;
Titles are here,—The Wise,—The Just,—The Brave,
The Idle,—Coward,—Traitor,—Tyrant,—Slave,
As turn by turn their subject millions prized,
Or cursed, the rod that ruled their destinies.
HASTINGS! one yet remains the list to swell,
ACBAR's and shine:—'tis this—THE MERCIFUL.

Calcutta, November 26, 1822.

H. P.

Public Address.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Conceiving that the Public Address to our noble and benevolent Governor would be dictated by a Select Committee, as usual, I therefore avoided *losing* yesterday, as you appear to have done, by attending at the Town Hall.

If Public Opinion be the Queen of the World, its value may be conceived; but to be enjoyed it must be known, and to be known it must be collected. To suppose an Owner of a Ship (and the discipline of a Ship is in miniature somewhat like the Government of Colony,) could ascertain the sentiments of the Crew of his Ship towards their Commander, from the sentiments of the Officers who surrounded the Commander's table, carried his orders into effect, and perhaps influenced his conduct while they relied on him for perferment, is truly absurd. They would doubtless speak well of their Commander, while perhaps the Crew could detail a round unvarnished tale of the conduct observed towards them by the Officers; of the bad provisions and slops served out by the Purser; of the many modes adopted by the Purser's Steward to screw his gains from them; and lastly that even the Ship's Cook was permitted to torment and boil their Beef and Pork to rags, merely to extract all the fat therefrom to indulge in the luxuries of his betters.

The Commander who valued the Good Opinion of his Crew, and felt conscious like our Noble Governor of the rectitude of his conduct, sensible that his measures were above every charge either of commission or omission, would doubtless prefer receiving the approved and declared sentiments of his Crew themselves, however crudely expressed, instead of the more refined tho' perhaps specious Address of his Officers. Whence I conclude that were the Public to divide themselves into their proper classes or stations; namely, the Civilians by themselves, the Military, the Merchants, the Seamen, the Tradesmen, &c. &c. and each class to convey its unfeigned sentiments on the present occasion, that then, but not till then, could the world or even England know the very high opinion entertained by the British Public in India of their noble, conciliatory, and benevolent Governor, the Marquis of Hastings.

Your obedient Servant,

Nov. 26, 1822.

Commercial Reports.

Importation of Bullion, from the 1st to the 31st of Oct. 1822.

	SILVER	GOLD	TOTAL
	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.
From 1st to the 31st of Oct...	23,52,956	85,252	24,38,208
Previously this year,.....	1,49,39,200	7,45,618	1,56,84,818
Total,	1,72,92,156	8,30,870	1,81,23,026

The Exchange is taken at the Custom House rate, viz. 10 Rupees to the £ Sterling, and 2½ Rupees per Spanish Dollar.

Letter of Lenox.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

A Writer under the signature of "LENOX," in the BULL of to-day, says, "To my certain knowledge, the Editor of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL knew the name of the Gentleman who had the management of the 'JOHN BULL,' on the day preceding the publication of the Letter which he complained of."

I must confess this surprised me very much, knowing as I do, that the Gentleman therein alluded to, as the Editor on that very day (Friday), had said that he had been solicited to Edit the BULL, which he refused, first, (he said), because he disliked the task, and secondly, because he would never have any thing to say to it, as long as certain men were connected with the Paper. The day too that that foul Libel appeared in the BULL, this very Gentleman said, he knew nothing of the Paper, that he did not go to the BULL Office, but that he wrote a few Lines for it to oblige a friend of his, one of the Proprietors.

It requires no Conjuror to see who Mr. LENOX is, and I think the Proprietors of the BULL ought to be very thankful to you that you did not commence a criminal action against them all, (save such of them as may have apologised to you personally), for having permitted their Printers to publish in their Paper one of the most cowardly and abominable Libels that has ever yet appeared in any publication or in any country.

The Editor finds many of his Subscribers in an ill humor, indeed ashamed of seeing such a Paper on their table; he therefore gladly catches at any straw with which to tickle them into good humor, regardless of what injury it inflicts on your private character.

Calcutta, November 26, 1822.

"NO LAWYER."

P. S.—Report has said that the pretended FRIEND TO MR. BANKES is a Lawyer; it is now however well ascertained that the Writer is as well fitted for the Pulpit as for the Bar, and that he can Address the Lord with three huzzas in Public Assembly, as well as with prayers before a Public Congregation.

NOTE OF THE EDITOR.

This being one of the many charges which has been refuted over and over again, we did not think it necessary to notice the Letter of LENOX at all; for tho' the BULL, who acknowledges the barrenness of its Correspondence, (and barren enough it is on all subjects but one), may have room to go over a point a dozen times in succession, we have not so much space, nor can we venture so to insult the good nature of our Subscribers and Contributors. As, however, it is touched on by another, we may repeat here again, that at the time our "SELF DEFENCE" was written and sent in to the Press, on Saturday Morning, we really had no accurate information who the responsible Conductor was, and that we were not informed until the Press was actually at work, there being the greatest exertions made to get the Sheet out before the Evening. Let those who need a further explanation look back to page 175 in the JOURNAL of the 13th instant, for we cannot reprint and repeat the same arguments and facts ten times over, for the sake of those few who are either too stupid to comprehend or too obstinate to be convinced by them at first. After all, however, this Fifth Conductor was, like his two immediate predecessors, an Editor for a day or two only, and acting temporarily; so that nothing was more likely, as we said before, than that advantage might have been taken of that period of anarchy and confusion to send for insertion articles so atrocious that a generally known and responsible Superintendent would hardly risk his reputation so far as to admit with his knowledge and consent. As it is, the Letter in question was so bad, that we have the assurance of two of the most respectable Proprietors of the BULL, (we only wish we could name them to distinguish them from the others), that they considered the Letter reprehensible in the highest degree, and regretted exceedingly that any Paper in which they had a property should have contained it; adding that if they had had any part in the management, which it appears was left to others, such a Letter should never have appeared at all; and whatever the Editor and the party concerned in that and the subsequent Letters may think, we believe the sentiments of the two respectable Proprietors above alluded to, as to the atrocity of the first attack, are the sentiments of nearly every candid and honorable person in India.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Late Public Meeting.

We have been given to understand that a full and correct Report of the Proceedings at the Town Hall on Monday last, are to be given to the Public in an authenticated and official manner, (probably in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE); and finding on examining the Notes of our Reporter, and comparing them with the imperfect accounts that have already appeared in the other Daily Papers, that all of them are deficient in some of the most interesting particulars, we shall await the appearance of this expected Report, and republish it, if our memory testifies to its general accuracy. We believe the only way in which a full and correct account of what passed could be obtained, would be by a co-operation of the individuals who took a part in the proceedings themselves; for if those near the Chair could not hear all that fell from the Speakers at the extremity of the Table (which was the case), those at a still less distance could not have heard all that fell from the Chairman and those immediately around his person. Added to this, the confused hum of conversation, the voices of two or more Speakers occasionally heard at the same time, the rattling of the chairs on the marble floor, and other obstacles to order and regularity, rendered it impossible for any one person to make himself fully acquainted with all that passed; though a co-operation of many might effect what no unassisted individual could produce.

Under these circumstances, therefore, we deem it best to reserve our Reporter's Notes for future use, if necessary, should there be any thing in the expected Statement that they may serve to elucidate or correct.

After this had been written and sent in for the Press, we received what is called the Revised Report of the Proceedings, which is still more unsatisfactory than even the imperfect accounts that have appeared elsewhere. As, however, it is the only authenticated one likely to be procured, we give it a place in our pages.

Government Gazette Extraordinary.

CALCUTTA; MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 25, 1822.

[In consequence of an error having occurred in the Manuscript list of the Committee by the omission of the name of the Rev. Dr. Bayce, and the insertion of that of Mr. D. Clark, we now publish a revised edition of the Proceedings.]

ADDRESS TO THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUESS OF HASTINGS.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, held at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 25th November, 1822.

In consequence of the Notice published on the 9th Instant, by the Sheriff of the Town of Calcutta, a General Meeting of the British Inhabitants was this day held for the purpose of considering in what manner the community may best express their regret at the approaching departure of the Most Noble the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS from India.

The Meeting having been opened by the Sheriff, Major General HARDWICK moved that Mr. UDNY be requested to take the Chair, which motion was seconded by Mr. PATTLE, and unanimously agreed to. Mr. UDNY having accordingly taken the Chair, addressed the Meeting, and concluded an appropriate Speech by moving that a Committee be appointed with instructions to prepare an Address to the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, expressive of the unfeigned regret of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, at the loss they are about to sustain by His Lordship's departure for Europe—to declare the high respect and esteem they personally bear to his character, and to render a just tribute of applause to the merits of his long and arduous Administration.

The motion having been seconded by Mr. PATTLE, and unanimously agreed to,

Resolution 1.—That the following Gentlemen be appointed Committee to prepare the Address—The SHERIFF, Major General HARDWICK, Mr. UDNY, Mr. PATTLE, Mr. PALMER, Mr. COLIN SHAKESPEAR, Mr. TRAVIS, Mr. LEYCESTER, Mr. HOLE MACKENZIE, Rev. Dr. BAYCE, Mr. JAMES COLVIN, Mr. H. WOOD, Mr. J. SHAKESPEAR, Mr. H. SHAKESPEAR, Mr. S. SWINTON, Rev. J. PARSON, Mr. SHERER, Mr. R. C. PLOWDEN, Lieut. Col. STEVENSON, Mr. CHAS. TROWER, and the Hon'ble C. R. LINDSAY.

The above Committee having withdrawn to an adjoining room, after a short time returned, and submitted to the Meeting the Draft of an Address, which having been read,

Resolution 2.—Resolved unanimously, that the Address which has been submitted be approved of.

Mr. JOHN SHAKESPEAR rose and addressed the Meeting as follows,—

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—As a more durable and suitable testimony of our high sense of LORD HASTINGS's great services, I beg leave to propose to this Meeting, that we vote an EQUESTRIAN STATUE of his Lordship—This motion was seconded by Mr. TROWER, and carried by acclamation.

Resolution 3.—Moved by Mr. PATTLE, and seconded by Major General HARDWICK, resolved that the Chairman be requested to wait on the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS to ascertain at what time it will be most agreeable to His Lordship to receive the Address of the British Inhabitants of this City.

Resolution 4.—Moved by Mr. PATTLE, and seconded by Major General HARDWICK, resolved that the Chairman accompanied by the Committee, and such other Gentlemen, as may be pleased to attend, do present the Address to the Marquess of HASTINGS at the time his Lordship may be pleased to appoint.

Resolution 5.—Moved by Mr. PATTLE, and seconded by Major General HARDWICK, resolved that the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Sheriff, J. CALDER, Esq.

Resolution 6.—Moved by Mr. PATTLE, and seconded by Major General HARDWICK, resolved that the thanks of this Meeting be given to GEORGE UDNY, Esq. for his very able and impartial conduct as Chairman of this Meeting.

G. UDNY, Chairman.

Public Amusements.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

A Letter appeared in the BULL of yesterday, signed PEREGRINO, stating objections to the terms of admittance to the Assemblies. I did not wish to be the first to notice the subject; but as it has been introduced I shall add a few words respecting it. I certainly think the charge too high, and as so much was published last season in the JOURNAL, respecting the prices of tickets of admission to Mr. and Mrs. Lacy's Concerts, I wonder that no objection was then made to similar ones for the Assemblies; considering that most people dress more expensively for a Ball than for a Concert, and must therefore wish to gain admittance at a reasonable rate. Add to this that there are now several kinds of public amusements, and should a gentleman with a family wish to go to all, it would be necessary for him either to have a good appointment or some very profitable business.

A few years ago the only place of resort in an evening was the large house in Daer's lane. Mr. Moore was the last occupant, who had regular Assemblies in the cold season. His terms were 100 Rupees for a set of seven. Each Ticket admitted the ladies of the Subscriber's family: the price of a single one was a Gold Mohur, and being transferrable, enabled him to oblige a friend when prevented from going himself.

I would rather give 20 Rupees for a seat at a Concert in the Town Hall, than for admission to the Assemblies. Some people may prefer the latter on account of the suppers; but few are inclined to eat any thing at 12 or 1 o'clock, and most of the company sit down merely to enjoy a little conversation and change of scene. One would imagine that the high price of Tickets would enable the Managers to light the rooms entirely with wax candles, which do not emit any unpleasant effluvia; while oil lamps frequently occasion a suffocating effect upon many people, similar to what is produced when little children burn feathers in a tallow candle, and which I should imagine must materially affect the delicate nerves of the fair sex.

Another objection which I have to the Calcutta Assemblies is, that sufficient attention is not paid to etiquette and the usual rules of Ball-rooms. There is too much familiarity in the Settlement, and I agree in opinion with a late Writer in the INDIA GAZETTE, that the male sex is deteriorating.

November 22, 1822.

Z. Z.

Trade in the Eastern Seas.

From a communication received by the INDIANA, and dated Singapore 1st October, we learn that Colonel Farquhar, the Resident, had received a letter from Mr. Tobias, the Dutch commissioner in Borneo, giving him to understand, that Ships could not in future be allowed to trade to Sinkawang as they have been doing for the last two years: on account of circumstances that had recently occurred. What these circumstances are, the Dutch Commissioner does not explain; but our informant adds that it was understood at Singapore, from the Nakhodas of Prows, belonging to that quarter, that the Chinese population, consisting of about 80,000, had risen in opposition to the Dutch, who it was considered would experience much difficulty in putting down the malcontents.

Sinkawang is situated between Sambas and Pontiana, and with the Chinese, at all these three places, our trading vessels, it seems, were wont to hold intercourse and drive a considerable trade in piece goods and opium, receiving gold dust in return. The species of blockade on the part of the Dutch with respect to Sinkawang, may have some effect on the Singapore trade in piece goods, and prevent that rising Settlement from being visited by so many prows as on the preceding year. It is, however, doubtful whether the Dutch will be able to keep up the blockade effectually. Whether they do or not, we suspect that they are exceedingly jealous of British influence in the Eastern seas, and ever ready to avail themselves of any pretext for throwing difficulties into the way of the British Trader. On the topic communicated by our Singapore informant, we cannot at present dilate, not being in possession of the circumstances that led the Dutch Commissioner to issue what may be termed his Order in Council against British Trade; but we can hardly imagine any circumstance which could give him reasonable grounds for giving such an order. It would have been fair enough, perhaps, to desire that no vessels should carry munitions of war to Sinkawang: but further we can hardly understand a cause to justify such an order, for the Chinese of Sinkawang cannot, we believe, be starved into obedience by a blockade; it cannot, therefore, be an apprehension of their receiving victuals from sea, that could have led to the order. From all we can learn, Singapore is growing daily into greater and greater importance, and our kind and worthy neighbours the Dutch, it is well understood, have an eye to it.

The facility with which Java was wheedled out of Britannia's lap, leads the crafty Hollanders to imagine that the acquisition of Singapore is no difficult matter; and the probability is that they are right. Were the truth known, we doubt not but there are sheets upon sheets of specious memorials on the subject in the Foreign Office, and which my Lord Londonderry never reads. As his Lordship was ignorant (and it is so said) of the geographical situation of Java, how can it be expected that a place comparatively so unimportant as Singapore, could "find principles of resurrection" in his Lordship's cognizance or memory. We really wish that some one competent to do so would take hold of his Lordship's button for half an hour, and impress upon him the necessity of our having a counterpoise to the Naval power of the Dutch in the Eastern seas. Such a person would, to strengthen the argument, point out what an admirable settlement Singapore is in a politico as well as commercial point of view; and that if fostered by Ministerial countenance, it might acquire "new strides and dimensions of prosperity." There are other arguments, but they could only produce effect upon the Philanthropist. We deny not that his Lordship and his adherents may be entitled to that glorious cognomen, but we know not in what quarter of the world we are to look for the effects of their philanthropy. If we enquire at home, we find Ministers vehemently resisting a reduction of taxes that press hard upon the lower classes; and by every means in their power endeavouring to enrich them-

selves by plundering the pockets of the people whose liberties they have uniformly strived to abrogate. In proof of their philanthropy, we shall not, we guess, be reminded of the vote of thanks to the Manchester Magistrates, or of the infamous Milan Commission with its consecutive green bags, perjuries, filth and persecutions. Neither do we expect to be referred to Ireland in testimony of the philanthropy of Ministers — much less to Genoa, Ragusa, Parga, or the Ionian Islands. Where, then, are we to find the proofs of it? We should be happy to hail them if we could; but really to find them in the acts of the Leopard Administration, is like looking for needles in a barrel of tar.—

India Gazette.

Ancient City of Rats.

To the Editor of the Pinang Gazette.

SIR,

For the information of the Commercial Community, I beg to send you a short account of the Establishment lately formed at Pulo Tessoos Bay, which appears to be rising to great importance. I should feel obliged by your inserting it in your next GAZETTE, if you can find a spare corner.

I am Sir, Your obedient Servant,

Pinang, 13th October, 1822.

A TRAVELLER.

Letters recently received from Pulo Tessoos Bay, (the ancient City of Rats,) represent that new and interesting Settlement as being in a state of rapid and progressive improvement. The Population, which a few Months ago consisted of not more than 20, now amounts to above 2 or 300; 173 Vessels of various descriptions arrived and sailed during the last four months. Already, several large trees have been cut down, and extensive tracts of land are now in a state of cultivation. Indeed, one public spirited individual is stated to have cleared not less than 113 Jumbas of Jungle. Large Plantations are going on, and upwards of a dozen of coconut trees and half a score of dorian trees have been planted. The Merchants have erected extensive godowns for the reception of the principal Staple Commodities of kayu api and *Thawking*; for which the station is famous; and from the increasing demand for these Articles, and the superiority of the produce there, compared with *Prye*, there is no doubt that the whole Commerce of that place will shortly be transferred to Pulo Tessoos Bay. In fact, the new Colony bids fair to be the grand Emporium. Neither *Prye* nor *Tuluk Ayer* *Tawah*, nor *Batu Lancang*, nor any of the Settlements on these Coasts can be compared with it, in respect to fertility of soil and its advantageous position. Nothing seems to be wanting but the annihilation of the existing doubts as to the continuance of the scarcity of Rice, to render this "Colonia nazante," at once the grand depot of the Eastern Hemisphere. A list of the principal arrivals of vessels for a week is subjoined, for the information of the Commercial Community.

List of Arrivals at Pulo Tessoos Bay, from 1st to 8th of October, 1822.

Name.	Commanders	From Whence.	Cargoes.
Prahu,..	Chelong,..	Goo. Town,	{ 992 Catties of Salt, 2 Pieces Bataes, 12 Bundles of Cheroots.
Prahu,..	Ismael,....	Goo. Town,	{ 46 Gantons of Rice, 300 Betel-nut, 5 Kedgeres-pots.
Sampan,	Makaboot,	Balipulo,..	{ 7 Pomfrets, 2 Sharks, and other valuable Fish,—sailed same day for George Town.
Tonkang	Chiina.....	Panjung....	Pebbles, touched for Water.
Kiung, ..	Bappoo,	Tikus,	33 Dammers, 1 Ganton, 2 Clupahs Oil, 2 Catties of Salt, 27 yards of Cloth of sorts.
Penjaing	Aboobekir,	Pakanikan,	1 Corga 2 Pieces Burgess Sa-rongs, 2 pair of Achean Trowsers, 10 Catties Tobacco, 525 Seereo Leaves, and Sundries.
Prahu,..	Che Wan,..	Prye,	Live Stock, viz. Fowls, Goats, and Buffaloes,—sailed same day for George Town.
TopSiam	Longsip, ..	Quedah,...	Put in from stress of weather, having made an ineffectual attempt to board a Brig standing into Penang Harbour.
Hoodie	Abraham...	Fishing	
	Chooliah,	Brown, stakes,....	

Wednesday, November 27, 1822.

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Duty of Scavengers.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

Taking my accustomed ramble through the streets of Calcutta this morning, I was not a little surprised at seeing a set of Coolies, who were employed clearing and cleaning the drains in those streets which lie between the Bow Bazar and the New Tank, throw the dirt and filth in the middle of the road, instead of heaping it up on both sides in readiness for the Scavenger's Hackeries to take away, and thus causing a great annoyance to carriages as well as foot passengers.

I could here relate a sad accident, a poor *Dood Wallie* and her Pots met with by slipping, but fear to encroach upon your valuable space. I have no doubt there is one, if not more, Superintendent to this department, whose duty it is to attend the Coolies and inspect their work; why then should these persons be suffered to neglect their duty to the annoyance of the community at large, in not superintending the Coolies who in their usual carelessness do not care where they throw the dirt, which every person who carries his nose abroad with him will acknowledge not to be of the most savory description.

I am, Sir, your's obediently,

RAM JOHNEE.

Bombay News.

Bombay, November 6, 1822.—We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of no less than two Vessels from England since the publication of our last number. The Ship BARKWORTH, Captain Pedlar, from Portsmouth 2d of June, and Cape 4th of Sept., anchored in the Harbour on Friday, and the JAMES SIBBALD, Capt. James Keith Forbes, from London 12th of June, arrived on Monday afternoon. The SIBBALD touched at Madeira and the Mauritius.

Passengers per the James Sibballd.—Captain R. Thomas,—Lieutenant R. M. Kair,—Mr. H. B. Morris,—Mr. M. Morris,—Mr. J. A. Sinclair,—Mr. C. Pavin,—Mr. C. W. Wenn,—Mr. G. M. Prior,—Mr. J. Burrowes,—Mr. J. Munt,—Mr. G. Lloyd,—Mr. R. Long.

By this latter ship we have received our regular files of Papers to the 10th of June, from which we have made so many extracts as our limited time will allow.

Private letters inform us that the SARAH, Captain Thacker, from this Port was off the Lizard on the 28th of May last, and entered the East India Dock on the 8th of June. She was to sail again for Bombay, the first week in July; her arrival therefore may be looked for this month. Her departure from hence being fixed for the 15th January next, those who wish to avail themselves of returning to Europe by so fine a vessel, should lose no time in securing a passage.

The WATERLOO was to leave England about the 25th of June, and may be expected immediately, as she comes direct to Bombay.

By a letter from Cape Town of the 19th of August, with a sight of which we have been favoured, we are informed, that the BARKOSSA had arrived there a few days previously in very bad condition, and was then undergoing repairs in Simon's Bay.—The same account further states, that the time the SARAH was so unfortunately lost, six other Vessels in the Bay shared a similar fate.

Law Report, November 4, 1822.—The attention of the Court this day was occupied in the hearing of a cause, which in its event, added to the many instances already existing, of the weakness of human nature when acted upon by the desire of obtaining wealth by other means than those of industry or honest activity.

It was an action brought upon a Shajoge note for 2,000 Rupees; and the Counsel for the Plaintiff after proving the note and certain payments in part satisfaction of it, closed his case. The defence set up and ultimately established, was, that this was a note given in consequence of an agreement of the Plaintiff with his friend (as he was stated in the written agreement proved on the part of the Defendant) Mahomed Ismael, to discover a treasure amounting to 12,000 Rupees, which the Plaintiff had stated was concealed in some part of the Defendant's house. If the Plaintiff could find the treasure the Defendant was to give him 3,000 Rupees, and he had already advanced a considerable part of it,

and given the note in question for the payment of the remainder. It appeared in evidence, that the Plaintiff in prosecution of his plan had proceeded to the Defendant's house, and with great ceremony produced a box in which some gum Benjamin was placed, and that while it was burning the Plaintiff had recited a great many prayers and used certain incantations to discover the hidden treasure. This was repeated three times without rendering the treasure tangible, or even visible. One of the witnesses stated, that he had been in the house on one of these occasions, and that on the Plaintiff knowing it, he had ordered the Defendant to forbid any person entering while their incantations were going on. That he had heard the Defendant say that the treasure was on the point of being discovered, and that it consisted of a Bar of Silver and some Gold Mohurs. On being asked by the Plaintiff's Counsel, if he believed that the Defendant could discover hidden treasure, he replied, that he did not know whether it would come or not when it was prayed for by the Plaintiff. That the Defendant (whose uncle the witness was) had waited a long time for the discovery of the treasure, and as it did not make its appearance in that time the Plaintiff and Defendant had quarrelled. The Plaintiff in consequence brought the present action to recover the balance of the note.

After a patient hearing, the Court returned a verdict for the Defendant, and ordered the Plaintiff to give bail for his appearance at the Sessions to answer to an indictment against him as a Common Cheat.

Alarming Fire.—On Saturday night at 10 o'clock a most alarming fire was discovered in a House contiguous to the Goal, which threw the whole of that neighbourhood into the greatest confusion. Such was the rapid progress made by the devouring flames, that one large and four small houses were totally destroyed in a very short time. The cause of this deplorable event is not exactly ascertained, but is presumed to have arisen from negligence. We are greatly concerned to add, that a man and his wife lost their lives by the falling of a high wall; and property has been destroyed to a serious amount. On this occasion, the conduct of a Detachment from the Bombay European Regiment headed by the Adjutant was very conspicuous, and cannot be too highly extolled. To the prompt, active, and spirited exertions of both Officers and Men, we entirely attribute the so speedy extinction of this alarming fire; and the protection of much valuable property. This is the second time within these few months, that it has fallen to us to record the important services rendered the public, by the aforementioned valuable and distinguished Corps.

Coroner's Inquest.—On the 15th ultimo an inquisition was held before J. B. Graham, Esq. on the body of Thomas Stoddart, Private Soldier belonging to H. M. 20th Regiment, who was found dead in the Washerman's Tank early on the morning of the same day. The following is the substance of what appeared in evidence. The deceased and another Soldier having obtained permission the preceding day to go outside the Fort, went to a Tavern on the verge of the Esplanade where they drank freely. From thence they proceeded to another Tavern, and had more liquor. That about Seven in the Evening, both being intoxicated, the deceased and his companion set out on their return to the Barracks, and had proceeded a considerable distance on their way, when deceased declared "he would go no further"—and his Comrade, fearful of overstaying the time allowed, left him. That the deceased had not been engaged in any dispute, but that he was very drunk.

The Coroner in summing up told the Jury, it was to be mentioned that cases of this kind so frequently occurred. That the circumstances of the present differed little from former cases. That it had been sworn the deceased was drunk and scarcely able to walk; that he had had no dispute with any person; that he had proceeded a certain distance over the Esplanade in company with a comrade, and had refused to proceed any further. From these circumstances there could be no suspicion of his having come to his death by violence; but, on the contrary, the probability seemed to be, that he had been desirous of returning to the Taverns situated in the neighbourhood of the Tank, and not knowing where he was going, had probably entered the cause-way which leads immediately into the Tank; which, if he had done, the danger was imminent, as his movement either in front, or a stagger to the left or right, would plunge him immediately into the water, and in his helpless situation, and at night, the chance of being extricated was very improbable. That he was there found in the morning, and as there were no circumstances to justify any other conclusion, than his having accidentally tumbled into the Tank while drunk, perhaps the Jury would so find their verdict, as the most reasonable ground to account for his death, but that was a matter entirely for their own consideration. The verdict was that "Thomas Stoddart being intoxicated with liquor, accidentally fell into the Washerman's Tank, and was drowned in the water thereof."—*Bombay Gazette.*

To Correspondents.

The Correspondent who says he has searched in vain for the word "Unconscious" in the Dictionaries of Johnson, Sheridan, and Entick, will find it in Chalmers's Octavo Abridgement of Todd's corrected Edition of Johnson, thus—

"UNCONSCIOUS, *a.* Having no mental perception.—*Blackmore.* Unacquainted; unknowing.—*Pope.*"

The Letter of "BEN HUMPHREYS, AN INDEPENDANT IRISHMAN," should be sent to the HURKARU, as the Paper in which the Report alluded to appeared, as it was not republished in the JOURNAL.

The Letter of "ANTI-MOLASSES," on the subject of the Public Meeting on Monday last, being put into the Letter Box on Sunday, came too late for Monday's Paper, in which, to have been of any use, it should have appeared, as the Address is now decided on.

The Letter on the same subject, signed "ONE WHO WOULD HAVE PRAISE GIVEN WHEN IT IS DUE," could not be printed with safety by any English-born Editor,—although the Questions it contains on the subject of the several features of the administration of India, might with great propriety be asked in Parliament, in the India House, or through the Public Press at home. Among the Restrictions now held to be binding on the Indian Press, there are two very remarkable ones; the first prohibits "all Disquisitions on Political Transactions of the Local Government"—the second prohibits the publication of "personal remarks on Individuals, tending to excite dissensions in Society." Both of these prohibitions are founded on the same authority; and although the latter is not merely disregarded, but broken through every day, by continued personal remarks on one individual at least, of a nature calculated to stir up the most angry and serious dissensions in Society: yet, it does not follow that because this last rule is broken through with impunity in one Paper, the first might be equally disregarded by another. The experiment at least would be hazardous, and the justification probably not admitted as sufficient. Our Correspondent must therefore pardon us for our hesitation.

The Letter of "A GRIFFIN," dated from Fort William, would, we fear, come also under one of the prohibited heads. Some portions of it, complaining of the general and unmerited neglect shewn by the Society of India to King's Officers, as compared with the attentions they receive in foreign countries and at home, might perhaps be printed, as well as the complaints of the extravagant rates of admission to public places of amusement, as there are harmless subjects of discussion. But in the letter in question these parts are so mixed up with more inflammable matter, that we should dread a sudden combustion and explosion, if some one of the many who are always ready to ignite whatever we publish, were to fire the train.

We are obliged to "A LOVER OF JUSTICE" for his brief Report of the late Trial at the Bar of Public Opinion; and are pleased that he with many others is so well satisfied with the result. But the whole subject being before the world, recapitulation would be both tedious and unnecessary.

The Sonnet of "ARCADIO" is better adapted for the eye of private friendship than to be submitted to the ordeal of public criticism.

We have here only noticed the Letters which are not to be published. A long List of approved Communications remains on our File, to each of which insertion will be given with as little delay and irregularity as possible. Communications dropped into the Letter Box reach us with great certainty and safety.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, NOVEMBER 26, 1822.

		BUY . . . SELL
Remittable Loans,	Rs.	21 0 20 8
Unremittable ditto,		14 0 13 12
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for 12 Months, dated 31st of December 1821,	£	30 0 29 0
Ditto, for 12 Months, dated 30th of June 1822,	£	30 0 29 0

Nautical Notice.

The Brig SKY LARK, Captain Court, which left Penang on the 25th of September for Calcutta, having been considered missing—(Ships having arrived here, which left that Port a month subsequent to her departure)—it is satisfactory to learn that accounts have been received by Post from Vizagapatam, dated the 14th instant, of her having made that Port.

It appears that soon after the SKY LARK quitted, she fell in with a gale of wind from the westward, off Pulo Perah, and on the 4th of October, bore away for Telesinoy, where she arrived on the 8th October, and having replenished her stock, lost in the gale, sailed from thence on the 13th, but owing to bad weather, the vessel sprung a leak, lost her main-topmast and drove to leeward, made Juggernaut, and there lost another main-topmast, when from the disabled condition of the vessel they were necessitated to bear away for Vizagapatam, where she arrived on the 12th instant, and was there hauled into the River, and expected to be condemned.—Bankshall Circular, Tuesday Evening, Nov. 26.

Shipping Departures.

Date		Name of Vessel	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Nov. 23	Henry	Amren.	L. Paleske	Madras	
23	Cenent	British	R. Towle	Madras	

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 25, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. ASTELL,—JOHANNE MARIA, (D.)—PROVIDENCE, inward-bound, remains,—INDIANA, passed up,—CENEUS, (brig), passed down.

Kedgeree.—His Majesty's Frigate GLASGOW,—HENRY, (Amren.) and ADONIS, (Amren.), passed down,—BOURBON, (F.) passed up.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships PRINCE REGENT, ASIA, DORSET-SHIRE, WARREN HASTINGS, MARCHIONESS OF ELY, and WINCHELSEA.

No mention of the large inward-bound Ship reported on Monday.
The LUZ (P.) arrived off Calcutta on Monday.

Passengers.

Passengers per INDIANA, from Penang to Calcutta.—Mrs. Corbet, Colonel James Nicol, Adjutant General; Ensign Corbet, Cornet Anderson, Mr. J. Pointon, Deputy Master Attendant; and Mr. Christie, from Singapore.

Marriages.

On the 25th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend D. CORRIE, Mr. G. R. GARDENER, of the Adjutant General's Office, King's Troops, to Miss ELIZABETH MARTIN.

At Arcot, on the 25th ultimo, by the Reverend Mr. SMYTH, Captain B. M'MASTER, of the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment of Native Infantry, to Miss MARY LETITIA MUNBEE.

Births.

At Chandernagore, on the 23d instant, the Lady of GEORGE BARTON, Esq. of Coolbariah, of a Daughter.

On the 19th instant, Mrs. G. T. GIBSON, the Firm of ROBERT GIBSON and Co. of a Daughter.

At Diggah Farm, on the 17th instant, Mrs. ARCHER WILLSON, of a Daughter.

At Meerut, on the 11th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant T. B. BINGLEY, 1st Troop Horse Brigade Artillery, of a Son.

At Arcot, on the 29th ultimo, the Lady of Major General SEWELL, of a Daughter.

At St. Thomas's Mount, Madras, on the 30th ultimo, the Lady of R. GIBSON, Esq. of a Son.

Deaths.

On the 26th instant, Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, Purser of the Honourable Company's Ship WARREN HASTINGS, aged 26 years.

On the River, within a few Coss of Berhampore, on the morning of the 23d instant, CHARLOTTE, Daughter of Major DOVETON, aged 7 months, 22 days.

At Singapore, on the evening of the 18th instant, DAVID THOMAS RICHARDSON, the infant Son of Ensign D. L. RICHARDSON.